"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, moderate temperature today and Thursday; southwest winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,879. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

19 SAILORS LOST IN COLLISION OF U.S. SUBMARINES

F-1 Rammed and Sunk by F-3 in Home Waters During a Fog.

FIVE SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Ill-Fated Vessel's Commander, Lieut. A. E. Montgomery, Among Those Saved.

F-3 ESCAPES UNDAMAGED

All Rescues Effected by Her Crew —F-1 Second Unit of F Squadron to Meet Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Another submarine of the ill-fated F class has been lost with nearly every one on board. This time it is the F-1, which, according to a report made to the Navy Department tonight, was in collision yesterday afternoon in American waters with another submarine of the same class, the F-3. Lieutenant Alfred E. Montgomery, the commanding officer of the F-1, and four others were saved. The rest of the crew, nineteen in number, were lost.

Where the accident occurred is not disclosed; but it is no secret that these submarines, during the last few years have been operating in Pacific waters, mainly around the Hawaiian Islands. The F-3 was not injured in the accident, and managed to save the survivors of the F-1 and take them to port. It is understood both submarines were cruising on the surface when the accident occurred.

Secretary Daniels authorized this official statement:

The United States submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by the United States submarine F-3 Monday afternoon in a fog in home waters. The F-3 was not injured, and returned to port with five survivors of the lost vessel. Nineteen of the crew of the F-1 are missing.

Following are the lists of the dead and rescued:

The Dead.

BELL, JOHN ROBERT, seaman; mother, Mrs. J. H. Bell, Silsbee, Texas.

BERNARD, FRANK MATTHEW, machinist's mate, second class; sister, Abrella Quintal, 1,231 36d Av., Oakland, Cal.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM LESTER, seaman; mother, Amanda Cartwright, 3,437 Mono Av., Fresno, Cal.

CORSON, HARRY L., chief electrician, (general); next of kin, Hazel Margaret Corson, 747 Daisy Av., Long Beach, Cal.

GOONAN, JAMES, chief gunner's mate; mother, Mrs. Minnie McClain, 735 Atlantic Av., Lima, Ohio.

GRIENBERG, SIMON, electrician, first class; mother, Sophia Greenberg, 3612 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOVELY, LYMAN F., machinist's mate, second class; father, Lyman Lovely, 2,343 Bryant St., Denver, Col.

McCLUER, RALPH E., electrician, second class; mother, Josephine McCluer, 478½ Pallister Av., Detroit, Mich.

McRAE, DUNCAN A., electrician, first class; sister, Florence M. McRae, Blain, Wash.

MESSANG, JOHN P. A., chief machinist's mate; wife, Anna Messang, 2,263 North Lipe St., Philadelphia, Penn.

METTZ, GROVER E., machinist's mate, second class; wife, Hazel Metz, 904 Davisdero St., San Francisco, Cal.

HALL, EDWARD E., machinist's mate, first class; wife, Mabel Marie Hall, 330 41st St. West, Seattle, Wash.

SCOTT, RAY ELSWORTH, electrician, first class, (general); wife, Miss Edith Scott, 43 Ohio St., Vallejo, Cal.

SMITH, ELBERT P., machinist's mate, second class; sister, Florence S. Stebbins, 235 21st St., Mercer, Cal.

STEWART, GUY RAYMOND, chief machinist's mate; father, Grant Stewart, 705 West 50th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

STOUGH, DUDLEY, chief gunner's mate; wife, Marie S. Stough, 322 Ohio St., Vallejo, Cal.

VINCENT, CHARLES FRIDLEY, electrician, second class; father, Philip S. Vincent, Exeter, Cal.

WALSH, THOMAS ALFRED, machinist's mate, first class; mother, Anna O'Brien, 630 Swan Av., Hillyard, Wash.

WYATT, CLYDE WILLIAM, machinist's mate, first class; mother, Nellie Martin, 85 Thornton Av., Venice, Cal.

Survivors.

BROWN, HENRY LOYD, gunner's mate, first class; father, H. P. Brown, Macon, Ga.

BURNS, JOSEPH J., chief gunner's mate; wife, Ruth Burns, 290 First St., San Pedro, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. A. E.; mother, Mrs. Julia Montgomery Pratt, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

SCHMISSAUTER, J. M., machinist, (temporary); father, Charles C. Schmissauter, 107 Sawyer Street, Hill City, Tenn.

STEWART, JOHN GALVIN, ship's cook, third class; mother, Mrs. Celia B. Campbell, Huron, S. D.

The worst previous submarine accident in the United States Navy occurred on March 25, 1915, when the F-4, a sister ship of the F-1, went to the bottom and the entire crew of twenty-two men were lost. The F-4, which was commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, was taking part in manoeuvres of the F Squadron off the harbor of Honolulu.

On Jan. 15 last there was an explosion in the E-2, at the New York Navy Yard, which killed four men, injured several others, and partially wrecked that vessel. That vessel was being used as an experimental ship for the testing of the Edison battery at the time of the explosion. The Board of Inquiry named by Secretary Daniels found that the explosion was due to gases generated and forming with the air a highly explosive mixture.

On July 24 last Lieutenant Arnold Marcus, commanding officer of the submarine A-7; Chief Electrician Jesse M. Currie, and three bluejackets were killed, and three other bluejackets seriously injured, as a result of an explosion in the submarine. The A-7 was in Manila Harbor at the time. The accident was due to an explosion of gasoline fumes in a pocket within the submarine.

The submarine E-3 of the Pacific submarine flotilla was lost last December on a sand barrier off Eureka, Cal., in a thick fog. The crew was rescued. Subsequently the armored cruiser Milwaukee, in an effort to salvage the submarine, was herself lost in the same way and is now a total wreck off the Eureka coast.

"A TIP"—The most fitting, most unique, most suitable—" See 'ye of' page 4.—Advt.

Andrew J. Peters Elected Mayor of Boston; Votes Attracted by Gallivan Defeated Curley

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Andrew J. Peters, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen Mayor of this city today by a plurality of 9,074 votes in one of the most sharply contested elections in local history.

Mayor James M. Curley, who sought re-election, ran second, Congressman James A. Gallivan was third, Congressman Peter F. Tague fourth, and James O'Neal fifth. With the exception of Mr. O'Neal, who is a Socialist and ran on stickers, the candidates are Democrats in national politics. The tickets in the city election were nonpartisan. Republicans largely supported Peters, who won because Gillivan attracted many votes from Curley.

The official vote follows: Peters, 37,924; Curley, 28,850; Gallivan, 19,415; Tague, 1,694; O'Neal, 345.

Four years ago Mayor Curley defeated Thomas J. Kenny by a plurality of 5,740 votes.

The city went license with a slightly increased majority over last year. The vote was: Yes, 54,260; No, 30,775, a majority of 23,485.

Daniel W. Lane and Councilman Henry E. Hagan, who, with Mr. Peters, were indorsed by the Good Government Association, were elected to the City Council. James T. Moriarity, carrying the strong indorsement of organized labor, was also elected.

Richard J. Lane and Michael H. Corcoran were chosen to the School Committee.

A number of fist fights at the polling booths, several arrests, wholesale challenging of votes, and an alleged attempt to "stuff" a ballot box were among the exciting features of the day. Heavy guards of police officers were stationed in each of the 223 voting precincts.

Three other Massachusetts cities voted on the license question today. North Adams switched back from its dry vote of last year and went wet by 249 majority. Waltham and Methuen, (the latter holding its first city election, having adopted this form of government last year,) both voted dry.

CZERNIN TO JOIN IN PEACE PARLEY

Trotzky Calls On Allied Envoys to Participate or Make Attitude Known.

KERENSKY ARMY MOVING?

Ex-Premier Reported to be Nearing Petrograd Again at Head of Large Force.

Bolsheviki May Free Ex-Czar; Kaiser Inquires About Him

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—It is reported that the German Emperor asked the Russian armistice delegates to ascertain the probable fate of former Emperor Nicholas and his family. It is said the People's Commissaries asked the members of the former royal family as to their desires, and that they replied that they would like to go abroad.

The Commissaries are reported to have agreed in principle to the wishes of Nicholas and his family, but desire before fully acquiescing to place the matter before the Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—The German and Austrian Foreign Ministers, Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin, have notified Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, that they will arrive at Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday to begin negotiations for a general European peace.

The evening newspapers announce that Trotzky has notified the allied embassies that the armistice has reached definite results and that peace negotiations will begin, and asking them to participate, or to state whether they wish peace or not.

Up to this evening the embassies had not received the communication, and an informal conference of the allied diplomats is said to have reached no definite decision.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In connection with the signing and publication of the terms of the armistice on the Russian front, it is stated that the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has been augmented to include Pokrovsky, President of the Moscow Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and others.

The Maximalist organ Pravo takes occasion to denounce as untruths the allegations that the Germans in the armistice negotiations demanded the evacuation of Petrograd and Finland, the disarmament of the Russian Army, and a grant to Germany of a monopoly in grain exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is assumed at the State Department that the reply of American Ambassador Francis to the invitation of Leon Trotsky, Foreign Minister of the Bolshevist Government, to participate in the peace negotiations would be that he has no instructions from this Government. No instructions have been sent to Mr. Francis, and it was indicated that none authorizing him to have anything to do with peace negotiations would be sent.

President Wilson's recent war message to Congress, in which he asked for a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, is regarded in official circles here as this Government's last word in the matter pending a successful issue of the war, and it is pointed out and emphasized that in that message the President assured the world that there would be no half-way discussion of peace with Germany, or even a discussion of peace, until the ends for which this nation entered the war had been won.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18.—According to information from a source which is usually well informed, Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist majority leader, who left here Saturday, expects to return with his family for a lengthy stay in Stockholm. It was added that there was reason to believe that Scheidemann was going to German Grand Headquarters to meet Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General, before returning to Stockholm.

WAR CAPTIVES' COMMITTEE.

Germans in Moscow Name Body to "Watch Their Interests."

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch, dated Sunday, to The Morning Post says that large numbers of German war prisoners are com-

Continued on Page Three.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a town, with guests for diversion.—Advt.

SOLDIERS ADD TO HYLAN'S LEAD

Has 11,574 More Votes Than Mitchel and Hillquit Combined.

GAIN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

17,139 Men in the Country's Service Favored It Against 8,753 Opposed to It.

A count of the votes cast by the soldiers and sailors in the recent municipal election made yesterday by the Board of Elections added slightly to the plurality obtained on election night by Mayor-elect Hylan, and did not materially change the vote cast for Mayor Mitchel and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist Mayoralty candidate. The November election showed that Mayor Mitchel led Mr. Hillquit by 7,129 votes. The soldier vote has increased the Mayor's lead over Mr. Hillquit to 9,540.

In the entire city Mayor-elect Hylan obtained 15,722 soldier votes, Mayor Mitchel 6,228, Morris Hillquit 3,717, and William M. Bennett 3,225. This made Mr. Hylan's total vote in all the boroughs 513,004, Mayor Mitchel's 158,553, Mr. Hillquit's 145,895, and Mr. Bennett's 56,900. Mayor-elect Hylan obtained 11,374 more votes than did Mitchel and Hillquit together. The following table gives the soldier vote for Mayor in all the boroughs:

	Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
Manhattan	6,013	3,123	1,481	1,031
Bronx	2,063	564	397	378
Brooklyn	5,945	1,977	1,253	1,431
Queens	1,335	449	327	300
Richmond	346	116	39	82
Total	15,722	6,228	3,717	3,225

The following table gives the soldier and the November vote combined:

	Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
Manhattan	118,527	66,701	31,185	13,102
Bronx	41,298	19,345	30,347	5,128
Brooklyn	114,094	52,381	49,434	29,725
Queens	35,253	13,668	13,445	6,219
Richmond	8,835	2,940	1,484	2,068
Total	313,004	155,535	145,895	56,900

One of the closest contests was for Justice of the Municipal Court District in the Seventh District, where three vacancies occurred. While the result was not changed by yesterday's vote, the two Republican candidates, Davies and Crane, had their plurality of Nov. 6 materially reduced, and the one Democrat elected, Friedlander, had his lead over his Republican candidate, Brekstone, considerably increased. The total vote in this district now stands: Davies, (Rep.,) 29,765; Crane, (Rep.,) 25,780; Brekstone, (Rep.,) 25,402; Weil, (Dem.,) 25,088; Sinnott, (Dem.,) 25,339; Friedlander, (Dem.,) 26,302.

James F. Donnelly, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of the Bronx, whose plurality on Nov. 6 over Eugene J. McGuire, the Fusion candidate, was only 2,804, had this lead increased by yesterday's count to 3,855, the total being: Donnelly, 37,402, and McGuire, 34,047.

The soldier vote on woman suffrage throughout the city was proportionately better than the vote cast for the amendment at the civilian election. The result showed practically a 100 per cent. gain for the amendment among the soldiers, as compared to but 50 per cent. among the civilian voters. The soldier vote by boroughs on the suffrage question was:

	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	7,762	3,367
Bronx	2,186	1,141
Brooklyn	6,427	3,255
Queens	1,442	611
Richmond	357	189
Total	17,139	8,753

The November vote showed 334,611 yeas to 241,335 nays, the total vote now being: Yeas, 351,750; nays, 250,088.

Yesterday's counting took place in the 2,068 election districts of the city where the opening of the ballot boxes was closely watched by representatives of the various political parties and with one or two suffragists at each place. The Honest Ballot Association had more than 1,000 watchers on duty.

In the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, at Second Avenue and First Street, there were only eight votes, six for Hillquit and two for Hylan. In the vote for Assemblyman interest was centred in the result in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts in Manhattan; in the Third and Fifth Bronx Districts, and in the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Brooklyn Districts. Interest in the Aldermanic vote was centered principally in the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth,

Continued on Page Twenty.

Christmas Presents—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Open in evening nights. American Watch Co., Fifth Ave. at 37th St. Maiden Lane, Broadway at Cortlandt. Gem Building.—Advt.

GORGAS REPORTS TROOPS AT CAMPS CROWDED, ILL-CLAD

Insufficient Clothing and Bad Sanitary Conditions Exist at Four, He Says.

WINTER GARMENTS LACKING

Summer Garb Responsible for Many Pneumonia Cases on Mortality Records.

DISEASE BEING BROUGHT IN

Surgeon General Points Out Need of Segregating the Incoming Men for Observation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Soldiers wearing Summer clothing in Winter weather with consequent prevalence of pneumonia resulting in many deaths, lack of overcoats, overcrowding of tents in such a way as to cause disease to spread, incomplete or poor hospital facilities, the bringing into camps already full of thousands of men who should have been segregated under observation to ascertain if there was disease among them—these are the principal counts in indictments embraced in reports to the Chief of Staff from Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the army, concerning his personal inspection of four of the camps where soldiers of the United States are being trained for service in France.

These reports, written between Nov. 29 and Dec. 17, were made public this evening by direction of the Secretary of War. They confirm statements that have been in circulation for a considerable period and furnish the groundwork for investigation of rumors that many clothing factories capable of supplying the army with a sufficient number of Winter uniforms and overcoats have been unable to get contracts because they declined to conform to the political views of persons representing the Government.

Inspected Four Camps.

General Gorgas's inspection was made at Camp Bowie, Texas; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and Camp Seyler, South Carolina.

At three of the four camps inspected by the Surgeon General, National Guard troops are quartered. At these the men live in tents. The other report tells of conditions at a cantonment of the national army, where the soldiers are quartered in comfortable wooden barracks and have hot water and ample bathing and toilet facilities under shelter.

According to unofficial reports the suffering has been intense in the present severe cold weather among National Guardsmen. Heavy snow, even in the South, has increased the discomforts of men wearing Summer uniforms. A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Spartanburg, S. C., a few days ago, said that the thermometer registered 12 degrees. The New York National Guard division, quartered at Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, had only recently received Winter clothing and overcoats.

With the exception of Funston, none of the camp base hospitals has been completed, General Gorgas says, and this is handicapping the medical officers in treating patients. He recommends the rushing of this work, particularly the installation of the necessary plumbing.

General Gorgas points out that practically all the disease is brought to the camps by incoming men, and recommends the establishment of observation camps for all newcomers so that they may be observed for such time as the division surgeon shall deem necessary.

Surgeon General Gorgas's reports show that in addition to deaths from other causes there have been in the last month sixty fatal cases of pneumonia at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; eleven deaths from pneumonia at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; forty-three deaths from pneumonia at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., (a national army cantonment,) and forty-one deaths from pneumonia at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. At some of these places meningitis has caused deaths. At Camp Bowie there were 2,900 cases of measles in the month covered, and at Camp Sevier 2,000 cases. There were seventy cases of meningitis at Camp Funston with twenty-two deaths.

Cause of Pneumonia.

Surgeon General Gorgas refers to the fact that soldiers have been obliged to wear Summer clothing in Winter weather and attributes the prevalence of pneumonia partly to this cause. Of conditions at Camp Sevier, where the Na-

Continued on Page Three.

SENATE STARTS TWO MORE INQUIRIES, TAKING UP SHIPPING AND RAILROADS; M'CORMICK CONTROVERTS CROZIER

TO BARE SHIP BOARD ROW

Resolution Adopted for Investigation of Slow Construction.

BOARD CALLED INEFFICIENT

Frequent Changes Reflect Conditions Denounced by Senator Harding as "a Crime."

PIEZ SUCCEEDS HARRIS

Shakeup Shows President Backs Hurley—Railroad Investigation to be Sweeping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate broadened the field of war inquiry today when two new investigations were decided upon, one covering the United States Shipping Board and the other the railroads. When these inquiries get under way, which will be later in the present week, Congress will have the Food and Fuel Administrations, the army, the navy, and transportation by land and sea under scrutiny.

The determination of the Senate to investigate the Shipping Board and the railroads was inspired largely by the developments before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the inquiry into the War Department. After the disclosures made before the committee by General Crozier, showing red tape delay in army preparations, an impulse was manifest among Senators on both sides of the chamber to get at the facts in other phases of the war program.

The Senate votes to inquire into the Shipping Board and the railroad situation were entirely non-partisan. Democratic and Republican Senators alike urged the advisability of the investigations.

On the floor of the Senate it was charged that the Government's ambitious shipbuilding program had been delayed beyond reason. Senator Harding of Ohio, who offered the resolution for the inquiry into the Shipping Board, deplored the controversies that had arisen in that governmental agency and said the people wanted to know why ships were not being launched.

The vote for the inquiry into the railroad situation came on a resolution offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa, who phrased it so as to embrace an investigation of the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which recommended either Government control of the railroads or unification under railroad supervision. While the report was specified as the groundwork of the inquiry, the Senate, it was agreed during the brief debate on the resolution, would go into every phase of the railroad problem. This will naturally embrace the charge of failure to provide sufficient cars to move food and fuel.

Harley Welcomes Investigation.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced tonight that his department would offer every aid to the Senate in getting at any facts wanted. He said it would be unnecessary for the committee to serve subpoenas, as any official whom the committee desired to hear would appear voluntarily. Documents bearing upon every phase of the board's activities, he said, would be at the disposal of the committee.

The inquiry into the Shipping Board will be conducted by the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Fletcher of Florida is Chairman. The Senator said tonight that he would call the committee together on Thursday to map out a program. The railroad inquiry will be in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Newlands of Nevada is Chairman. This committee has been investigating the railroad situation in another form for nearly a year.

All five Congressional committees conducting investigations will work during the Christmas recess, which begins tomorrow. While Senate and House both adjourned tonight until Jan. 8, the investigating Senators and Representatives will remain at the capital. The

Continued on Page Two.

Inquiry Into the Creel Bureau's Expenses Is Introduced by Gallinger in the Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A resolution requesting the Committee on Public Information to inform the Senate of the amount of salaries or allowances for expenses granted the Chairman, George Creel; members of his staff, or others, and as to the committee's expenditures generally, was introduced today by Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader. It was referred to the Appropriations Committee.

A general statement of its expenditures, without the salary list, was sent to the House recently by the committee.

BABST, ANGERED, DENIES CHARGES

Sharp Tilts Mark Testimony as Senate Sugar Committee Restricts Replies.

PRICES NOT FIXED, HE SAYS

Witness Contradicts Spreckels, Who, He Asserts, Caused 17 Advances in Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Reed Sugar Investigating Committee battled through five hours of testimony today. Mr. Babst, declaring his honor had been impugned by testimony of Claus A. Spreckels, a rival refiner and an earlier witness before the committee, insisted on his right to put into the record statements explaining his actions as a member of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration. Senator Reed and other members of the committee insisted that Mr. Babst must limit his statements to answering questions.

The result was that the committee did not get much information concerning the sugar shortage, but did Mr. Babst get into the record an explanation of his actions which fully satisfied him.

Food Administrator Hoover made another futile effort early in the day to get a hearing before the committee, but Chairman Reed announced that while he wanted to treat the Administrator with courtesy he did not see any reason for keeping other witnesses waiting. It was suggested without result that Mr. Hoover was a busy man and was delaying a trip to New York to testify.

Mr. Babst was on the stand throughout today's hearing. He told the committee that he warned Mr. Hoover soon after the latter returned from Belgium that stories that a sugar famine was in sight threatened a dangerous situation, and pointed to the fact that his company advertised that there was plenty of sugar, and admonished people to purchase only usual amounts. He said that in June he saw Mr. Hoover again and told him the large shipments abroad threatened the shortage now being suffered in the East. His company exported 21,000 tons in 1917, he said, and all, with the exception of 20,000 tons, was contracted for before July 1. The total shipped abroad this year, he said, was 439,000 tons.

Tried to Keep Prices Down.

Efforts of the Food Administrator to keep down the price for Cuban sugar were shown in a letter to the American company on Sept. 17, in which he said he understood there were only 40,000 tons left in Cuba, and suggested that the American not bid for it and close its refineries when its supply was exhausted. Mr. Hoover wrote that public announcement that the American would refuse to pay exorbitant prices "would help a lot."

Mr. Babst stated that he heard other refiners received the same letter, and that in October all but four plants depending on Cuban sugar closed.

Flatly contradicting Mr. Spreckels's charge that the Food Administration had created the shortage by preventing importation of sugar by American refiners, Mr. Babst said the famine was due to increased consumption, inadequate supply, and "spotty" distribution.

In the face of angry questioning by Senators Reed, Lodge, and Kenyon the witness stoutly stuck to his assertion that the International Sugar Committee did not fix the price of sugar. He said it merely decided what was the highest price at which "it would arrange for the purchase of sugar."

Babst Denies Price Fixing.

"The committee never bought any sugar," said Mr. Babst. "It is not empowered to buy, nor to fix prices. It simply arranges for the purchase which is made through the refiners' committee."

Mr. Spreckels is a member of the refiners' committee.

"The Sugar Committee virtually controls the sugar market of the world, doesn't it?" asked Senator Reed.

"It does, by reason of the fact that through it purchases are arranged for this country and the British Royal Commission, representing the Allies," responded Mr. Babst.

"Then when the committee decides the top price it will allow refiners to pay for sugar, it is fixing the price, isn't it?" persisted Mr. Reed.

"No, there is a distinction," said Mr. Babst. "It is very important in view of the language of the food control law under which the committee operates."

"The distinction may be important,"

Continued on Page Nine.

Down South Where the Holly Grows. Visit Pinehurst, N. C. for the holidays.—Advt.

GOETHALS TO HEAD ARMY SUPPLIES

Succeeds Sharpe as Quartermaster in Shift Creating New War Council.

WHEELER ORDNANCE CHIEF

Will Act in Crozier's Place—Senate Holds Up Latter's Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Baker took the first step today in organizing the new War Council by relieving from their present duties three of the five officers appointed to that body.

The Secretary announced that Major Gen. George W. Goethals had been recalled to active duty and appointed Acting Quartermaster General in place of Major Gen. Sharpe. Major Gen. Weaver will be relieved by Brig. Gen. Barrette, who becomes Acting Chief of Coast Artillery, and Brig. Gen. Charles Wheeler becomes Acting Chief of Ordnance, assuming the duties of Major Gen. Crozier. General Bliss, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, other members of the council, retain their present posts.

As a result of the charges of delays and shortages in the ordnance outfitting, the Senate just before adjourning for the holidays indefinitely postponed action on the nomination of General Crozier for reappointment. The nomination was brought up by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, which had unanimously recommended his confirmation. Several Senators, including committee members, objected to immediate action, sharply criticising General Crozier, and Senator Chamberlain agreed that it was advisable to postpone action until the results of the investigation were fixed.

Order for War Council.

The memorandum of the Secretary of War directing General Bliss to make the changes in the heads of staff departments is as follows:

"Please direct the members of the War Council to assemble and organize and prepare for submission to me the rules and regulations governing their deliberations.

"Make the following assignments to cover the administrating conduct of the several bureaus during the continuance of the detail of the bureau chiefs to the War Council: Brig. Gen. Barrette to be Acting Chief of Coast Artillery, Brig. Gen. Wheeler to be Acting Chief of Ordnance, Major Gen. George W. Goethals to be recalled to active service and detailed as Acting Quartermaster General.

"Have the bureau chiefs in question arrange as rapidly as possible the transfer of the administering detail of their several bureaus to the acting chiefs."

Brig. Gen. Barrette has been acting chief of the coast artillery during the absence of Major Gen. Weaver, the statutory chief. Brig. Gen. Wheeler, who succeeds Major Gen. Crozier, holds his general rank for the period of the war. He is an experienced ordnance officer who is now on duty in the Ordnance Bureau. He has a high reputation for ability. He was formerly in charge of the Watertown arsenal. No acting chief of the Judge Advocate General's department was appointed to succeed Judge Advocate General Crowder for the reason that Brig. Gen. Ansell, who took over the duties of Acting Judge Advocate General when General Crowder was placed in charge of the administration of the selective draft law with the rôle of Provost Marshal General will continue in that office.

There was no abatement today in military circles in the interest aroused by the announcement of the detachment of the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General from their present duties. The opinion that the formation of the War Council was largely due to the desire to furnish a means of relieving certain staff chiefs from executive duties in order to counteract criticism sure to develop from the investigation now being conducted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee has become conviction in the minds of most of those interested or concerned in the changes. The Surgeon General's reports, made public today, are certain to lead to a rigid inquiry as to the reasons for the lack of Winter clothing for troops in the field, and the prospects that the Senate committee will seek to ascertain the

Continued on Page Nine.

SAYS FRANCE NEEDS GUNS

Petain Quoted as Urging Us to Hurry "Middle Heavies" and Shells.

BRITISH NEED THEIR CANNON

Illinois Member Tells Senators Victory May Depend on Our Artillery.

25,000 PIECES ARE NEEDED

Urges a Department of Munitions—Blunderers Must Go, Says Frelinghuysen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois declared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in executive session today that unless the United States speeded up the manufacture of guns and ammunition, its forces in France would suffer a serious handicap, even to the possibility of losing the war.

The Illinois Representative, who has just returned from a trip to the French and Italian battlefronts, told the committee that neither France nor Great Britain was able to spare the guns and shells that the two countries are now furnishing to the American troops. In this he contradicted Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who assured the committee that the supply of ordnance by France and Great Britain worked no deprivation to the fighting forces of those nations.

After his three-hour appearance before the committee, Representative McCormick, with the permission of Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, gave out a statement in which he spoke of the situation confronting the American forces as serious, and urged the Government to hurry up the manufacture and shipment of ample ordnance.

"If we make guns enough and transport them to Europe before the Spring of 1919 we ought to win this war without terrible losses," said Representative McCormick in his dictated statement. "Without the guns we shall lose the men and maybe lose the war."

On top of Mr. McCormick's evidence before the committee came a statement, late in the day, from Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, in which he commented upon evidence adduced before the committee as revealing "innumerable delays and inconceivable blunders" in the work of equipping the American forces. Senator Frelinghuysen expressed the hope that President Wilson would retire from the service any responsible officials who were to blame for the blunders disclosed.

Would Oust Incompetents.

"The tremendous issues involved will not justify the retention of incompetent men in office in a crisis like the present," said the New Jersey Senator.

Representative McCormick in his statement to the committee went into detail concerning the equipment of the Pershing expedition, telling the Senators that the forces were entirely unequipped with heavy and light artillery when they landed. Had not the French and British been able to produce ordnance, he said, the army would have had nothing with which to fight. He characterized as fallacious the statement of General Crozier that Britain and France could keep the American army provided with ordnance until the United States was able to make its own supply.

Only by the utmost co-ordination of effort with the Allies, Mr. McCormick said, could the United States expect to emerge as victors.

Mr. McCormick was put through a prolonged cross-questioning, during which, it is understood, he gave figures to support his argument for the necessity for hurrying ammunition and guns to the American forces. As a result of Mr. McCormick's evidence, the Military Affairs Committee, it was said tonight, would summon high army officials to appear at an early date. One point upon which the committee will ask information is a statement of Mr. McCormick that the United States must make 25,000 cannon at once. The committee wants to know how much heavy artillery is under way. General Crozier testified that none would be available from American arsenals until next Spring.

Seven British Need Guns.

In his statement after appearing before the committee Mr. McCormick said:

"There are some things which I said to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of which I cannot at this time speak for publication, but I am ready to say, with the consent of the Chairman of the committee, that I told the committee that neither the French nor Italians have any artillery to spare. The British, who, in proportion to their front, have more guns by far than either of their western allies, according to their chief military authorities, will not have guns enough until next Spring. The guns which the French give us they give us because the immediate necessities of our little army in France are even greater than their own.

"General Petain said to me, 'Make

Haig Shifts Some Aids at Headquarters, Perhaps as a Result of the Cambrai Reverse

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, The Times says it understands, is making important changes in his headquarters staff.

Up to this time his staff has virtually been unaltered since he took over the supreme command.

It seems very probable that this sudden shift in Field Marshal Haig's staff has some relation to the recent reverse at Cambrai, which has inspired much criticism, both public and press.

Following the great drive of General Byng on Nov. 20, when by the use of tanks as an advance force he penetrated the German lines more than five miles toward Cambrai, Crown Prince Rupprecht gathered large reinforcements, and by a terrific blow on Nov. 30 and attacks the following day won back nearly half the ground taken by the British.

It has been bluntly charged in London that inadequate precautions were taken to prevent such a counternove by the foe.

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guns. Send us guns and ammunition rather than steel billets. We are grateful for the little force you have sent us. The echo of its footfalls carried hope to every hearth in France, but as it grows there must be a period when we shall be taxed to supply it. While its numbers slowly increase, you Americans, who are great industrial people, must see that this war is an industry of destruction. You will understand how urgent it is to send us guns, 'middle heavies,' and shells in order that we may be armed to win victories and to defend ourselves so that some of us may be alive to fight by your side when at last America is ready."

"The Italian army, when I was on the Carso and in the Trentino, had something less than one-quarter as many guns as the British and French armies combined, although there was no great difference in the length of the fronts. In Italy they suffered from a shortage of ammunition, which limited the extent of their advance toward Trieste and the road to Liabauch.

"The middle heavy is to this war what the steam shovel was to Panama. If we make guns enough and transport them to Europe before the Spring of 1919 we ought to win this war without terrible losses. Without the guns we shall lose the men and maybe lose the war.

Artillery the Urgent Need.

"I believe that Hurley is going to solve the shipping problem. Therefore, the most urgent thing we have to do is to build guns and to manufacture ammunition.

"We must build for ourselves and the Allies 25,000 cannon. That is not a figure summoned from my inner consciousness. It is the estimate of the best military opinion in Europe. But apparently we shall have produced practically no guns within a year after our declaration of war. It seems evident enough that we must create a Department of Munitions just as the French and English have done. The task of organizing armies and forging weapons of destruction was too great even for the great Kitchener, so Lloyd George, perhaps the greatest of the public servants among the enemies of Germany, was put to the task of organizing the manufacture of ammunition and guns. In France the Minister of Munitions, when I was there, was Loucheur, one of the ablest industrial organizers in the country.

"The lesson to us is plain. The problem of gun and ammunition-making is so big that even the ablest industrial executive in America will find he is taxed to the ultimate in directing their production. Time is the essence of victory, and cannon are the weapons by which it must be won. We must make guns enough in time to win."

Frelinghuysen's Statement.

In making his own statement, Senator Frelinghuysen wanted it made plain, he said, that the Military Affairs Committee was not actuated in its investigation by partisanship.

"The sole objective of the committee is a patriotic one; our solitary purpose the welfare of the country," said Senator Frelinghuysen. "Our ideas and purposes are constructive rather than destructive. If evils of management are discovered, and exposed, we hope, in suggesting remedies, to facilitate the nation's war equipment, to the end that we may not suffer disaster when the testing time comes.

"The nation was precipitated into war without any preparation. Testifying before us, General Crozier said: 'Some of the work ought to have been started two years before.'

"Of that there is no doubt. All reasonable men will concede that. Unfortunately the work was not started two years before, and therein lies the world's chief tragedy today. Had we, two years ago, started the work we are doing now we might have had the boys out of the trenches before Christmas. Now several Christmases may intervene before the attainment of that much-desired end.

"Because of our delay the nation, during the last nine months, has been endeavoring to make up for lost time, and is paying the usual penalty. When the truth is known it will be found that the achievements have been notable. On the other hand, even since the declaration of a state of war there have been innumerable delays and almost inconceivable blunders. These are being developed by the testimony before our committee.

"There is no disposition to punish any one. If, however, any monumental blunders are exposed, it is believed the President will promptly retire from the service those responsible for them, that they may not repeat their errors of commission and omission. The tremendous issues involved will not justify the retention of incompetent men in office in a crisis like the present.

Blunders of Spanish War.

"During the Spanish-American war, the mistakes of those in charge of our military organization were shocking in their consequences. During the first year of the present war, the British War Office, as then organized, was lamentably unequal to the emergency, and the attendant results were disastrous. Unless we are to profit by previous experience, of our own and other Governments, and avoid as far as possible blunders heretofore committed, we will never win this war.

"It is to minimize the effects of our mistakes, made during the past eight months, by exposing them and to bring order out of the chaos which has prevailed since our entrance into the war, that this investigation is being conducted.

"If it is ascertained that red tape is hampering and clogging the nation's war preparations, we hope the President will cut this red tape, or cut off some bureaucratic heads. I think there will be found an ample number of Herodiases waiting around with chargers to receive the heads.

"We must not permit German autocracy to subjugate the world simply because the ship of State may be covered with barnacles or loaded down with fossils.

"Let us not forget that we are fighting the best-equipped Government that exists, a Government able to get a hundred cents worth of service for every dollar expended. Incompetence and extravagance will never win this war, or make the world safe for democracy."

The entire day's session of the Military Affairs Committee was secret. Besides Mr. McCormick, there appeared Samuel Vauclain, Vice President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, a member of the War Industries Board, and Richard H. Gatling, son of the inventor of the Gatling gun. Colonel Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, which is in use by the British Army but was discarded by the War Department, will appear on Saturday.

Mr. Vauclain said that, with the equipment of many factories which had never before been engaged in making ordnance, the supply would be adequate in the future to equip the American forces. He cited comparative production figures of American and British factories in making rifles and small and heavy artillery, and declared American production was greatly on the increase.

'HURRY' IS MESSAGE BROUGHT BY HOUSE

Commission's Report to Washington Emphasizes the Need of Speeding Up.

CO-ORDINATION PLANS FIRST

Allies Expect Anglo-American Efforts Will Defeat U-Boat Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The members of the American mission headed by Colonel E. M. House who attended the Interallied Council in Paris brought back to Washington today the message that the United States must exert itself to the utmost in its war preparations and that there remained little or no hope abroad that any development other than a decisive military victory would bring about a termination of the world conflict.

There was a certain grim emphasis added to this message when it became known that the ship on which the mission arrived in this country narrowly escaped being made the target of a torpedo of a German submarine. Word has been received here that the next ship to leave the port of embarkation in Europe selected for the mission was attacked and sunk. At that time the members of the mission, it is understood, were still within the danger zone.

Colonel House and other members of the mission conferred with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk of the State Department immediately after their arrival here and submitted formal reports. Excerpts from these probably will be made public, but much will be withheld because of the military information involved.

Sacrifices Here Foreseen.

But while members of the mission and officials here were reticent about discussing the deliberations abroad there could be no mistaking that, with the return of Colonel House and his co-workers, Washington stiffened itself perceptibly to confront the certainty that there were many and stern sacrifices to be faced by the nation.

There was no talk among the members of the mission about the people of England, France, or Italy, we were told, showing discouragement. Instead of such reports the words "stoical, brave, determined," were employed. "Even in the face of the keenest discouragements, such as the German drive on the Italian front and the impotency of Russia as an ally, it was stated, the armies and civilian populations remained grim and undaunted.

On the other hand there could be no doubt either that Europe, having made war a business, was satisfied the United States would approach its parts in the task in no other spirit. The arrival of American soldiers and fighting craft had done much to hearten England and France, it was said, and reports about the efforts being made to rush ships, munitions, troops, and food were accepted as assurance of America's attitude and of ultimate victory.

There was nothing but the highest praise among the members of the mission for the work of the American soldiers abroad and for the way in which the officers and crews of the American destroyers "tackled their jobs." And the reassuring message was brought home that by concentration of energy in the United States and Great Britain in the building of destroyers and cargo ships, it seemed certain that the submarine menace would be overcome.

Increase in Shipbuilding.

The point has not been reached where output of cargo vessels has overtopped submarine sinkings, but comparisons of the shipbuilding programs of England and America supplied what seemed to be convincing proof that that point soon would be attained. England, it was said, had again reached pre-war capacity in her shipyards, and with America's aid would be able to meet the situation. American destroyers, it was said, were showing a dash and vim which had put on their mettle every warship in the danger zone, and the German submarines were beginning to show a keen appreciation of the relentless manner in which they were being hounded.

Progress was made toward co-ordination of effort in the direction of all cargo and munition ships, but it is understood that there will not be adopted a plan for a "pooling" of shipping under an interallied board. Arrangements are being worked out for close co-operation in the use of all shipping, and, while no nation involved will tie itself down to an ironbound agreement concerning the use of its vessels, it is hoped that high efficiency will be obtained.

Neutral tonnage, it was stated, would be distributed among America and its allies, but in this connection there was no indication whether steps would be taken to seize neutral ships, such as the Dutch tonnage now tied up in New York Harbor, if a neutral Government were to refuse finally to meet the prescribed conditions for its release. There has been a growing belief that the United States would take that step, if allied nations approved, in order to get possession of the 500,000 or more tons of shipping now held idle.

Decisions such as this probably will be made after the last effort toward a voluntary agreement with the neutral Government involved has been made and approval is given here by President Wilson and the State Department. Officials have refused to deny or confirm reports that the policy of commandeering the ships would be determined upon soon after the House mission completed its deliberations abroad.

Shipping Conditions Abroad.

The shipping question forms so important a part of the war program that it was the subject of much discussion at the Inter-Allied Council meetings, and American experts made a thorough investigation of conditions at the shipyards, docks, and terminals in France and England. As a result, immediate steps will be taken to improve the conditions, not only there but in this country. It has been known that much delay in unloading of ships has been caused by the unimproved docking and terminal facilities in France and England, and delay in unloading may mean the loss of from 30 to 50 per cent. in efficiency to the overseas fleet.

Experts of the United States Government are working now in close co-operation with French and British engineers to solve this problem, and make possible the speedy unloading of boats when they dock. Probably docks in France and England will be extended, great warehouses constructed, and an improvement wrought in the terminal transportation lines.

Conditions in this connection are reported much worse abroad than in this country, although they are far from perfect. It is understood that large forces of stevedores will be recruited in the United States and sent abroad to help the allied Governments in this phase of the problem. In a short time it is hoped to have cargo ships make four trips where under present conditions, because of delay, they are able to make but three.

PLANS FEDERAL AID FOR THE RAILROADS

Lenroot Bill Provides for Corporation to Buy Equipment and Lease It to Them.

CAPITAL OF $100,000,000

70 Per Cent. Tax Proposed on Roads' Incomes in Excess of Net Profits of 7 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The first Congressional move to relieve the railroad situation, arising in part from the inability of the companies to raise money for equipment, appeared in a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, one of the Republican leaders, providing for the creation of a Federal corporation to acquire railroad equipment and lease it to the railroads. The bill has the backing of a great number of Congressmen, and it is understood that the Administration may give support to it as one of the remedies to the existing railroad paralysis.

"A Federal corporation is provided for in which the United States shall be the sole stockholder," said Mr. Lenroot in explaining his bill. "The initial capital is $100,000,000, which with the approval of the President of the United States may be increased to $500,000,000. All of the Directors of the corporation must be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, except the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a Director, ex-officio, but the general manager of the corporation must be a practical railroad man. It is the duty of the corporation to immediately purchase or cause to be constructed, locomotives and cars, and lease them to the railroads at a reasonable rental where most needed. No lease can be for a longer period than twelve months, so that the corporation can have full control of the situation should conditions change.

"The bill also provides for furnishing additional money for this purpose by imposing a tax of 70 per cent. on income over and above a return of 7 per cent. on the railroads' invested capital, but in determining this income deductions are allowed of all other taxes paid, including present income and excess profit taxes. In other words, before any tax would be levied the stockholders would be entitled to a 7 per cent. dividend upon the invested capital of the road, and 70 per cent. of the income in excess of this would be taken as a tax.

"All of these taxes are to be paid into the treasury of the Equipment Corporation to be used exclusively in procuring railroad equipment to be leased to the railroads.

"I believe this is a fair proposition and that if enacted much of the public opposition to increased rates would disappear, for any road receiving such increase where it did not need it would pay the bulk of it back to the Government in this tax, and it would be used exclusively to provide transportation facilities with a reasonable return to the stockholders."

HOUSE VOTES TO TAX CONGRESS SALARIES

Repeals Kitchin Joker and Passes Amendment—Makes President Subject to Impost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—By a vote of 308 to 1 members of the House today repealed the exemption of their own and other Government officials' salaries from the provisions of the occupational tax. This section, which was slipped in the present Revenue bill in conference, imposes a tax of 8 per cent. on salaries and incomes from trade without capital. Representative Kitchin was the author of the joker, and he stoutly defended it and worked to prevent the repeal of the entire provision.

The Ways and Means Committee had reported an amendment to the section placing all Government and State and municipal officials under its provisions, but exempted the salaries of the President of the United States and the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts. Through an amendment offered by Representative Dillon of South Dakota this exemption was eliminated, and the tax, if it is held to be constitutional, will be imposed upon every person having an income in excess of $5,000. Members of Congress will pay a tax of $120, and the President's tax under this section will be $5,520.

Representative Longworth led the fight for repeal of the entire section. His amendment was defeated by a vote of 56 to 98. While the vote was taken in the Committee of the Whole, with many Democrats supporting the amendment and others showing a disposition to rise in support, Representative Kitchin rushed up and down the Democratic side shouting to his colleagues to sit down. He became even more persuasive when the vote was being counted in opposition, and succeeded in marshaling sufficient Democratic support to defeat the amendment. The Dillon amendment was adopted, 95 to 54.

Mr. Longworth paid his respects to the Representatives who were so eager to place the additional tax on their salaries.

"I wish I could believe that our motives—the motives of all of us—in passing such a resolution as this were high and heroic," he said, "but unfortunately the force that impels us to commit this atrocity is that fear of our political skins, endangered, as some of us believe, by the criticisms that have been heaped upon Congress for passing Section 209.

"Section 209 is an invention. It is the product of the intelligence of a few gentlemen who reconciled themselves to the proposition that human brains are to be regarded as invested capital, and the product thereof as an excess profit.

"I say that no such absurdity has ever been written into the statutes of this or any other country. Every man here knows that this proposition to put an excess profit tax on incomes derived where there is no invested capital at all was never even hinted at, much less discussed, on the floor of this House. In the Senate by common consent such salaries in professional incomes as these were specifically eliminated from the bill."

Representative Platt of New York was the single member who voted against the amendment.

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CHARGE ARMY SWINDLE.

Arrests on Technical Grounds by Federal Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—E. F. Rubiman is under arrest here on technical charges of impersonating an officer of the army and failure to pay a stenographer at Junction City, Kan., for $50 of work. The complaint was made by the Federal District Attorney, Fred Robertson of Kansas City, Kan., and A. T. Bagley of the Department of Justice.

This evening Captain C. W. Robinson, former division exchange officer at Camp Funston, Kan., was arrested, and is held under guard on technical charges of disobedience and refusal to obey orders.

Mr. Robertson states that a plan by which large amounts of money, aggregating perhaps $500,000, were to be obtained from wholesalers is being investigated at Camp Funston. He said that materials which could be sold through a camp exchange were bought in St. Louis and St. Joseph and sent to the camp, the dealers thinking the purchases were for the Government. This material, Robertson says, was disposed of through camp channels.

SAVED 2 FROM JACOB JONES.

Germans Announce Rescues from Torpedoed American Destroyer.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 18.—Two sailors were saved by the Germans from the American destroyer Jacob Jones, according to an official German announcement received here today.

The Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone on Dec. 6 and sixty-five men on board were listed as missing. Survivors reported that one American, who spoke German, was taken away a prisoner on the submarine.

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SENATE WILL BARE SHIPPING BOARD ROW

Continued from Page One.

House Naval Affairs Committee is the only one from the lower branch now engaged in the work of inquiry.

In broaching the Shipping Board inquiry Senator Harding expressed the hope that Senator Fletcher, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, would initiate the investigation himself, but Senator Fletcher, while agreeing that the Shipping Board apparently had lost time, did not appear disposed to offer the resolution. He thought the Shipping Board would work out the program without more delay.

Senator Harding, forced to offer the resolution himself, explained that he did not do it from any motive of partisanship, but to ascertain why a vital war industry had delayed a program that meant so much to the country's success at arms. The Ohio Senator said the war could not be won without an adequate fleet of merchant vessels to transport men, munitions, and food, and it was of the gravest importance that no more time be lost.

"I have a suggestion in my mind which I cannot forbear making to the Senate, and I wish particularly to address the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Fletcher," said Senator Harding. "If I were not a member of the minority and thereby subject to the possible suspicion that some partisan motive might be involved, I would put my suggestion in the form of a resolution.

Those Who Have Come and Gone.

"We have liberally appropriated not only millions, but billions, for the furthering of the construction of merchant vessels. We have witnessed the passing from the service of the board of General Goethals, that great constructor who builded the Panama Canal; we have witnessed the passing of Mr. Denman, who for a long time was a dominant figure on the Shipping Board, and the press records this morning the retirement of Rear Admiral Harris, who was supposed to bring to the Shipping Corporation not only his talent for construction, but his eminence as a leader in pressing things to a conclusion; and if the newspaper reports are well founded, our shipping program for the merchant marine is in a very discouraging way."

The Senator will recall likewise that Rear Admiral Capps has come and gone," interrupted Senator Gallinger.

"There have been so many changes," Senator Harding went on, "that it is not within my ordinary memory to recall them all. But in all seriousness, Senators, the shipping situation is a most discouraging one, if the press correctly reports it. It is of but little use for the nation to provide an army that it cannot transport and at the same time sustain.

"I talked very recently to a great captain of industry who has under way a line of construction for the navy, and he made the startling statement that his plant was constructing for the United States Navy more destroyers than there are in the world today. If that be true, under the leadership of a department and an individual constructing concern which has the capacity to build more destroyers than there are in the world today, certainly a capable and efficient Shipping Board could bring to the service of the nation in this crisis a merchant marine somewhere comparable to our present needs.

"I do not care to introduce this resolution of investigation and be subjected to the intimation that it is a partisan interference or suggestion; but I tell you, Senators, the winning of this war depends upon our strength on the sea. We must have this merchant marine if we are to hope to succeed; and I think it is a crime that the money placed in the hands of the Shipping Board should have been so ill handled that there should have been an entanglement of red tape and inefficiency of a character to delay the great American shipbuilding program.

"I can believe that it will add materially to the confidence and morale and hopes of the American people to have some assurance that efficiency and determination are back of this organization, and I do not pretend to know what the difficulty is. Judging from the press, it is a conflict of authority and an interminable tangle of red tape. I have a notion that perhaps it is something more than that. I believe, Mr. President, and particularly, Mr. Chairman of the Commerce Committee, that the Senate can render the country no greater service just now than to make a determined investigation into the failure of this great branch of the Government at this time of war emergency. I should like such an investigation to be ordered before the Senate takes its holiday recess."

Senator Williams, Democrat, declaring for the investigation, said:

"No one can close his eyes to the fact that we as a nation have not done our full part in this war. The best thing that can be done is to let your own people know all about the matter. I have no fear to have the full glare of publicity turned on any department of the Government."

Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, declared officers of the Shipping Board would welcome the investigation, because it would show who was responsible for the conflicts in the organization.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, declared the board's trouble arose from failing to empower naval officers to act.

No Excuse for Any Conflict.

"I realize fully the importance of the matter to which the Senator from Ohio has referred," replied Senator Fletcher, "I feel most keenly the need of an American merchant marine. The Senator undoubtedly will recall that this is no new attitude so far as I am concerned, that away back in 1913 I exhausted every possible effort to take steps that would lead to the upbuilding of our merchant shipping. One time the Senate was in session continuously for seventy-six hours considering a bill along the lines of the present shipping bill. It was defeated in 1915, and the subsequently we passed the present law, and I cannot understand that there is any need of conflict of authority under that law. It seems to me that under the law the Shipping Board is supreme and has the power to go on with this work.

"I do not understand that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is independent of the Shipping Board, or that there need be the slightest conflict there, because the supreme power is the Shipping Board, and it ought to control the Emergency Fleet Corporation and its officers, its executives, and its operating forces. I cannot think there is any need of any new legislation upon the subject. It seems to me that under the present law all the necessary power is granted; and we certainly have been generous in appropriating all the money that was asked.

"Whether or not there are difficulties with which we are not acquainted I cannot say. I presume undoubtedly there are difficulties, but we cannot overcome difficulties without putting in some extraordinary efforts. We cannot do the difficult thing without overcoming difficulties, and it seems to me there is no reason why better progress should not have been made in the administration of that act. There are national and international questions involved. There are, for instance, something over 100 Dutch ships lying idle in the harbors of the United States. I do not know why we cannot make some arrangement to utilize those ships, but it is not being done. I take it that there are international questions, which we cannot very well go into here, and with which we are not fully acquainted.

"I do not believe that the fact that this official drops out and is succeeded by another, and another drops out and is succeeded by still another, will prevent the completion of the ships under contract. My information is that over 6,000,000 tons are under contract, and I do not see why that work cannot go on irrespective of who is President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation or Superintendent of this or that. I think ships are being launched on the Pacific Coast that have been contracted for by this board; ships are being launched on the Atlantic Coast. Whether it should be more faster or not will depend upon the details of circumstances."

Pacific Building Hampered.

"The Senator from Florida speaks about the shipyards on the Pacific Coast," interpolated Senator Chamberlain. "Our people have been begging to build wooden ships out there. Men are idle; labor can be procured to construct wooden ships; but for some reason they are not permitting contracts to be made, and where they are made there are usually handicaps placed upon the contracts that forbid men going into it.

"For instance, I will state what I mean by that. Here is a wooden shipyard that wants to build for private account for some individual that wants to risk his money and to ply the ship between the Atlantic seaboard and the Allies. They do not ask the Government to build the ship. The individual is willing to do it himself. But they say: If we give you a permit to build for private account we will put a clause in it that reserves to the Government the right to commandeer the machinery, in other words, when the ship is floated and is ready to be paid for and go on the water the right is reserved to commandeer the machinery to that the ship is absolutely useless. Now, private capital does not want to build under those circumstances.

"I do not mean to charge any irregularity in the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, but it seems to me that it has resolved itself into a sort of debating society, without being able ever to consummate construction. We can and we have the authority to take it up, because something might be done. And they never can do anything as long as these changes are being made in the personnel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board."

Time to Take Definite Action.

Senator Fletcher interrupted to suggest that the regulations with regard to interference with private contract limited the right to build to 3,000 tons.

"Anything less than 3,000 tons private yards may construct as they please, without danger of interference, but beyond that the Shipping Board felt that the labor, material, and other questions ought to be considered before they would permit construction for private use. I think we ought to do one thing or the other," Senator Fletcher went on. "We ought to go on with the building of these ships, or we ought to do away with the restrictions that interfere with the building of ships and if necessary with the persons who interfere with it."

Senator Harding remarked that he had no desire to go into the failure of Congress in the past to provide for the building of a merchant marine.

"I am concerned with the immediate emergency," he said. "We can put it down as an established fact that we have provided for ships, and we are not getting them; and it is the business of Congress to find out why we are not getting them. I may say that I talked with three men who have been conspicuous in the service of the Government, and in each case I learned with their retirement that they somehow found their hands tied and could not proceed with the work they were seeking to do."

Senator Harding then offered his resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce or any subcommittee thereof be and hereby is authorized and directed to proceed at once with an investigation of the program, progress, and all matters connected with the building of merchant vessels under the direction of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and report its findings to the Senate at the earliest practical day, together with such recommendations as it may see fit to make as to remedies of existing difficulties, if any; and for the purposes the committee is authorized during the Sixty-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths, to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote. After its passage Senator Sterling of South Dakota introduced a resolution to provide for the appointment by the Government of a general traffic manager for the railroads. This was not voted upon. Commenting upon Senator Sterling's resolution, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said he favored having a general traffic manager for mercantile shipping.

"I think the Shipping Board ought to be abolished," said the Massachusetts Senator. "We've had the Shipping Board for a year and we haven't got the ships yet; and there's no prospect, apparently, of getting them for a long time to come. The system is wrong and ought to be changed before there is any more delay."

In urging his railroad resolution, which was adopted by unanimous vote, Senator Cummins said the railroad situation had become intolerable, and immediate action by Congress appeared imperative.

"Congress must ascertain what is to be done with the railroads," said the Iowa Senator. "The President may have a plan of Government control or regulation that he will want to put before us. We must be ready to know how to act when he asks us to do so."

In addition to the Senate action Congressional investigation of the Shipping Board was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Committee on Merchant Marine.

HURLEY IN FULL SHIPPING CONTROL

Authorized by President to Direct Board's Program—Makes Piez Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Developments today following the resignation of Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation all pointed to the conclusion that Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, had received full authority from President Wilson to direct the shipbuilding program, and that those who differed from his plans must step aside. For the present at least Mr. Hurley has unquestioned power.

Mr. Hurley disposed of the latest shakeup in his forces in a statement in which he explained with frankness that Admiral Harris retired because he felt his authority was limited, and he could be of more service elsewhere. In this judgment, Mr. Hurley added, the Board of Trustees of the corporation concurred.

Where Admiral Harris will serve next has not been announced. He wished to be returned to his position as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, but President Wilson this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Civil Engineer Charles Wellman Parks for that post. This development came at least twenty-four hours after Admiral Harris asked to be relieved from further connection with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Charles A. Piez of Chicago, who was elected Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation a few weeks ago and placed in authority over Admiral Harris, was selected as General Manager of the corporation within a few minutes after Admiral Harris's withdrawal, and the machinery of the organization scarcely faltered. It was announced that the offices of Vice President and General Manager would be combined.

It became known today that for some little time there had been a lack of co-operation between Admiral Harris and other officials of the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation, which interfered with Chairman Hurley's program to place the Fleet Corporation on the efficiency basis of a huge private enterprise.

Mr. Hurley had picked Mr. Piez as the man to do the job, and recently the by-laws of the Fleet Corporation were amended to create the office of Vice President, to which Mr. Piez was elected, and to make the position of General Manager appointive, with its incumbent answerable to the new Vice President.

Then Mr. Hurley began to outline his efficiency program, calling in several experts and assigning Mr. Piez, who had made a personal survey of many of the shipyards, to prepare a blueprint, indicating the work which each department and employe should be responsible for. This work has just been completed.

In the meantime, in the absence from the city of Mr. Piez, Admiral Harris advised Mr. Hurley to move the offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to Philadelphia, where its officials would be in closer touch with big shipyards, and asked that $12,000,000 be devoted at once to housing operations at shipyards. Both requests were refused pending their submission to the Board of Directors. Then came the blueprint plan, by which Admiral Harris was obviously restrained in some of his desires, and following that the Admiral's resignation.

Mr. Hurley made it very evident today in his statement that he expected that his hands would be unfettered in carrying out his plan to organize the Fleet Corporation along lines he believed would give the largest results. He felt confident that great progress had been made and the shipbuilding program put on a basis which it had not hitherto attained.

Within a very short time, the Chairman said, he had received a report concerning the shipyards from Lloyds which was very encouraging. Accepted as a most conservative survey, it showed that the conditions were highly favorable to the output of 8,000,000 tons in 1918, which had been expected.

The report had to deal with steel ships which are being constructed or are under contract, and while the details are being withheld one of the estimates was made public. It showed that Lloyds put down the capacity of the Seattle yards for next year at 500,000 tons.

The estimate made by Seattle builders has been 600,000 tons of steel ships and 400,000 tons of wooden ships in 1918. Double shifts of workmen are being put in these, each shift working ten hours on an eight-hour day basis, receiving the usual overtime. It is hoped to extend this system of double shifts to all of the Pacific Coast yards, and, if possible, to the Atlantic Coast.

All of these features are included in the efficiency program which Mr. Hurley is endeavoring to perfect, and in the carrying out of which he has refused to be hampered in any way. His statement today outlined the situation now confronting him. It reads:

Chairman Hurley's Statement.

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation was organized in the same form as other large and successful corporations. The Chairman of the Shipping Board is the President of the Fleet Corporation, and there are two Vice Presidents, R. A. Donald of the board and Charles A. Piez, elected several weeks ago. There is a Board of Trustees, which corresponds to the usual Board of Directors, and of which the President, Vice President, and members of the Shipping Board are members. The organization is precisely the same as that of the usual corporation.

"In order to expedite the actual production of ships, the groundwork of plans having been laid by previous managements, Mr. Piez, one of the most noted organizers and engineers in the country, was requested by me to effect a reorganization. This reorganization is nearly completed, its success is assured by the fact that it derives its inspiration from the actual conditions in the shipyards of the country. Mr. Piez was head of our Production Committee, which investigated conditions at the shipyards, spending considerable time in many of the representative plants.

"Admiral Harris, upon the retirement of Admiral Capps on Dec. 1, on account of ill health, was appointed General Manager. While the reorganization was in progress he suggested to me that the Emergency Fleet Corporation be moved to Philadelphia. I suggested that a matter of this kind, involving policy as well as possible legislative approval, would certainly have to be submitted to the Board of Trustees, as it would be submitted in any corporation to the Board of Directors.

"He also wanted to give his immediate approval to an expenditure of $12,000,000 for housing operations in connection with the shipyards. This being a departure from the corporation's function of shipbuilding, I felt that the trustees should pass upon it. Admiral Harris then expressed the opinion that his authority was to be limited, and he would be able to render more service elsewhere. The Board of Trustees concurred in this judgment, feeling that their duty required consideration of projects apart from shipbuilding.

"Mr. Piez's grasp upon the whole shipbuilding program has been so strong and his knowledge of actual conditions in the yards so definite as a result of his study in the field that the best results can be obtained by combining his function as Vice President with those of General Manager. He has been designated as General Manager. Former Rear Admiral Bowles, whose practical shipbuilding experience was gained as President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and who has for a long time been in actual charge of construction plans, is to be assigned an important part in the direction of affairs. James Heyworth has been placed in charge of wooden ship construction and Charles Day, another foremost engineer and production expert, is to be manager of the production department.

"Underlying the reorganization which has been completed was the desire to bring the Fleet Corporation closer to the shipyards. Mr. Day, for instance, served with Mr. Piez in the personal visits of the Production Committee to the shipyards, where actual construction conditions were ascertained. Mr. Day then went to England, where he made an exhaustive investigation into the methods which prevailed in the shipyards there. He has now returned and becomes one of the important factors in our speeding-up program.

"The results of the reorganization already is apparent in all the yards. Lloyds has just made a report which has been carefully checked up and which shows that there is a better basis for optimism than there has been at any time since the emergency program was launched. Admiral Bowles's reports show that construction work is progressing as fast as human labor can turn it out.

"The plans of last May have been translated into hulls on the shipways and ships on the seas. We are close to the point where the results of what has been done will be apparent to every one. Admiral Bowles's carefully checked figures show 3,585,000 dead weight tons under construction and under contract.

It is understood that Admiral Bowles will have the title of Chief Constructor.

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ALLIES CONFIDENT OF WESTERN FRONT

Know Good German Troops Are Being Shifted from East, but Have No Fears.

RUSSIA BEING HUMBUGGED

Documents Show Transfers of Troops Have Been Under Way Some Time.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 17, (Delayed.)—If it is true that the armistice on the Russian front contains a specific agreement by the German authorities not to transfer troops, except those already in course of transport thence, to the western front, the Allies are again in face of a monstrous piece of Teutonic hypocrisy. Many documents and statements of prisoners taken by the French armies suffice to prove this.

It is not only that the best German units have already been taken from a field where they are no longer required: an elaborate system of exchange of small units, and even of individual men, is going on and has been going on for weeks past, by which a skeleton army of weaklings will be kept up for a time in the east, while all the young and robust soldiers will be conveyed to depots or the ranks of corps engaged against the French, British, or Italian armies. Thus a man belonging to the 428th Regiment (88th Division) wrote on Nov. 13 that all men from 20 to 30 years old were to be withdrawn from the Russian front before the armistice was signed. On the other hand, a prisoner says he saw a contingent of twenty-five elderly men of the 16th Regiment starting on Dec. 1 for Russia. The gaps left there by transfers to the west have also been partly filled by sending to the east recruits of the last class called up, that of 1919, which has been incorporated within the last six months.

In brief, the so-called Russian front will become a training ground for lads of 18 and a camp for invalids, while on the basis of this humbugging arrangement the German Government will presumably obtain the repatriation of some hundreds of thousands of able-bodied prisoners of war.

There is nothing in this to surprise the allied Governments, for it is evident that, since Germany has nothing to fear on the Russian side for months past, her chief aim in negotiating must have been to liberate completely what remained there of good material for use elsewhere. She has already engaged the best of it in Italy. With the rest the dangerously thinned ranks of the western divisions, which had fallen as low as 12,000 men, all told, are now being refreshed.

Rather more serious, perhaps, is the reinforcement in artillery and airplanes which the armistice permits. Will Hindenburg now use all this and his previous strength in an adventurous attack in France? The possibility is viewed without alarm by the men able to judge. The allied armies, in every way, including numbers of men, are in a better posture to resist such an effort than they were when they broke the previous grand assaults, and the season is on their side. France lies today under a thick sheet of snow and a stormy sky.

Since the alternative for the enemy is to see the Americans come into the early offensive is an evident possibility against which all defensive precautions are to be taken. Certain appearances notwithstanding, the Central Empires are in a desperate condition, and this fact may push them to attempt the last great blow. I believe the allied armies are perfectly ready and perfectly confident of the result.

GERMAN FIRE HEAVIER NEAR YPRES AND LENS

Guns Active Near Bullecourt, Haig Reports—Intense Bombardment Around Verdun.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—An increase of German artillery activity near Ypres and on the Artois front is noted in tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters, which says:

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed this morning south of Fontaine-les-Croisilles.

"The hostile artillery was active at midday east of Bullecourt, and has also shown increased activity at different points between Lens and Armentières and east and north of Ypres.

"There is nothing of special interest to report," said the afternoon communication.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Heavy artillery fighting is reported from the right bank of the Meuse, near Verdun, and near the Rhine-Rhone Canal, on the eastern end of the front.

The official announcement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

"In the course of the day the artillery fighting assumed a certain intensity on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of Caurières Wood and Bezonvaux.

The afternoon report says:

"Our patrols carried out operations in the region of St. Quentin and brought back prisoners. South of Juvincourt enemy efforts directed against our small posts were repulsed by our fire.

"Artillery fighting was carried on actively during the night in the region of the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

VOTES TO SUSPEND CAILLAUX'S IMMUNITY

Committee Wants the French Chamber to Consider Its Report on Saturday.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Paisant read a report that he had drawn up for the Chamber's Committee of Eleven on the question of the suspension of the immunity of Senators Caillaux and Loustalot. The report was adopted, seven members of the committee voting in favor of it and four abstaining from voting.

The majority requests the Chamber to discuss the report next Saturday.

The Senate today without discussion voted to suspend the immunity of Senator Charles Humbert, former proprietor of the Journal, who figures in the Bolo case, in accordance with the demand of the public prosecutor.

PAINTS BLACK PICTURE OF GERMAN FOOD CRISIS

Outlook More Unfavorable Than Ever Before, Says the Berlin Tageblatt.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18.—The Berlin Tageblatt, severely criticising the War Provision Office, says:

"City dwellers await the coming Winter with anxious concern and serious fear. The foodstuff prospects are more unfavorable than at any time during the war. To the high cost of necessaries, which already has become a terrible burden to the masses, is added the danger that not even the most absolutely necessary foodstuffs can be considered as being assured."

OFFICER OUSTED IN FRANCE.

Medical Lieutenant in Pershing's Army Convicted of Intoxication.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 18, (Associated Press.)—From several recent trials by courts-martial it is evident that sobriety and proper conduct on the part of officers will be insisted upon at all times. The latest case is that of a Lieutenant of the medical reserve who was convicted of drinking with enlisted men and disgracing the military service by being intoxicated while in uniform.

The Lieutenant has been dismissed from the army and sent back to the United States under guard.

WON D. S. O. AT CAMBRAI.

Lieut. Oakman, Grandson of Roscoe Conkling, Wounded There.

LONDON, Dec. 17, (delayed.)—The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieutenant Walter G. Oakman, Jr., of Islip, L. I., a grandson of Roscoe Conkling, for gallantry in the Cambrai battle, where he was wounded for the third time. Lieutenant Oakman is now in a private hospital in London, and is being nursed by his sister. He has wounds on a hand and leg, both received in the Cambrai push.

With Dillwyn P. Starr, a Philadelphia athlete, who also won a commission, Lieutenant Oakman joined the Duke of Westminster's machine gun corps early in the war. He was first wounded in Flanders in 1916, being injured so seriously that his friends despaired of his ever returning to the front, but he recovered quickly and overcame the doctor's objections to further service. Six months later he was again on the firing line and again was wounded.

On this occasion, as in the Flanders campaign, Oakman and Starr were together. They were fighting side by side in the battle of the Somme when Starr was killed. By this time Oakman had received a commission in the Coldstream Guards. He was identified with this famous regiment when wounded before Cambrai.

HEAVY SNOW IN FRANCE.

Telegraph Service Disorganized—Paris Lacks Laborers.

PARIS, Dec. 16, (delayed.)—The first heavy fall of snow of the season in this part of France occurred today. Railroad and telegraph services were disorganized.

The Paris boulevards were turned into quagmires on account of the lack of labor for clearing the streets.

Urge a Break with Germany.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 18.—Prominent Argentinians favorable to the Allies, at a meeting last night, heard speeches urging that Argentina break relations with Germany. Among the speakers were three former members of Argentine Cabinets, Señors Magnasci, Yoiré, and Gonsalez.

Peruvian Congress Meets.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 18.—An extraordinary session of the Peruvian Congress convened today to discuss financial projects. The opening of the session had been fixed for Dec. 13, but was postponed because of lack of a quorum.

Italy Calls New Contingents.

ROME, Dec. 16, (Delayed.)—New contingents have been called up by the Government. The classes of troops already mobilized consist of all eligible and fit men between the ages of 18 and 43.

ENGLAND AROUSED BY CONVOY LOSSES

Newspapers Renew Attack on the Admiralty as Result of New German Raids.

HURD DEFENDS THE NAVY

He Says Britain Needs More Small Vessels to Avoid Such Incidents.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—The serious view entertained here on the successful German double attack on shipping in the North Sea is reflected by the prominence given in the morning newspapers to this incident, but much of the editorial comment is restrained, the desire being expressed by several commentators to await the result of the official inquiry. Nevertheless some sharp criticisms find their way into the editorial columns, with pointed reference to the explanations given at the time of the October raid.

The Daily News says:

"The disaster will create indignation as well as deep concern.

"The public has had more than enough of these things both at sea and ashore, and has come to distrust profoundly the efficiency of the military and naval services as judges in affairs concerning themselves."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The serious feature is the painful reflection cast upon the administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet. Such a mistake would not be repeated after an eight weeks' interval unless some screws in the machinery were very dangerously loose. The circumstances call for a court of inquiry appointed by the Admiralty from the outside."

The Times says:

"The attack requires a good deal more of explanation than the raid in October. While judgment must be suspended until after the inquiry, it is impossible not to feel that the thing should never have happened."

Archibald S. Hurd, writer on naval subjects in The Daily Telegraph refused to assume any failure on the part of anybody, and points out the difficulties of the task and the great results achieved. He contends that the real explanation is that the navy has not enough ships for its multifarious duties and especially lacks enough small ships.

"Although we have been building ships," he continues, "the navy has never been provided with an adequate supply of small craft owing to the shortage of labor and steel. All that can be said is that our strength is greater today than it was, though still insufficient because of losses incurred at sea. In one recent month of this year in home waters alone our naval forces steamed 7,000,000 miles in areas in which enemy submarines were active and in which also enemy mines by the thousand lurked."

The writer recalls Sir Eric Geddes's statement explaining the October raid that between April and October 4,500 merchantmen were escorted between Britain and Norway without a single ship being lost by a surface attack. He also says that since the beginning of the convoy system until Dec. 1 less than 1½ per cent of convoyed cargoes bound inward has been lost.

Testimony given yesterday at the inquest over the victims of the German attack on the British convoy shows that the attack occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock Wednesday morning and that the enemy destroyers fired as hard as possible for a few minutes. A Swedish steamer was torpedoed twice, the second torpedo cutting the vessel completely in two. Of the crew of twenty on board, sixteen were either killed or are missing.

No assistance was rendered by the enemy boats. British destroyers came upon the scene and rescued the survivors.

According to Danish accounts, the force which attacked the convoy consisted of four cruisers, in addition to destroyers.

According to the testimony of survivors, both here and in Scandinavia, the fighting was of most violent character.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 18.—All the crews of the merchantmen in the convoy attacked in the North Sea by the Germans last week were saved. The merchant vessels had time to retire while the outnumbered British destroyers and trawlers engaged in a desperate fight with the Germans, and the crews of the merchantmen took to the boats.

One British destroyer, according to reports received here, sank after ten minutes of brave fighting. The crew of the other destroyer continued to serve its guns until disabled. After disposing of the convoying vessels, the Germans turned their attention to the merchantmen and sank them, one by one.

The convoy was made up of the following steamships:

Bolista, Norwegian, 1,701 tons gross; King Magnus, Norwegian; Bothnia, Swedish, 1,607 tons; Torlaf, Swedish, (Torleif, 856 tons?) Massacibo, Danish; Cordova, British. (There were two British steamships Cordova, each of about 2,300 tons.)

The Bolista was torpedoed and sank in fifteen minutes. One of her boats, with eleven of the crew and four passengers, reached land this morning after being out for fifteen hours. A lifeboat from one of the Swedish steamers, with fifteen persons, also reached port, although a gale was blowing.

Contrary to the custom of the Germans, one of their destroyers offered assistance to one of the Bolista's boats.

GERMAN AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON LONDON

Air Raiders Also Attack Coast Towns—British Guns and Machines Bombard Them.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—German airplanes raided English coast towns tonight. Some of the raiders reached London, where they were met with a heavy fire. Numerous bombs were dropped. An official announcement of the raid says:

"Hostile airplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coast about 6:15 o'clock, and proceeded toward London. Some of the raiders reached the London district and dropped bombs. Bombs also were dropped in Kent and Essex.

"Reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received. Our guns and airplanes were both in action."

ANTI-GERMAN EDITOR GONE.

American Who Fled from Germany May Have Been Kidnapped.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17, (Delayed.)—The Socialist newspaper Tribune reports the mysterious disappearance of Carl Minister, editor of the German revolutionary Socialist paper Kampf, which is published in Amsterdam. He left last Tuesday for Southern Holland and has not been seen since.

The Tribune says Minister is an American citizen. He is said to have been naturalized in the United States in 1905, returning to Solingen, Germany, in 1912. At the outbreak of the war, his claim to American citizenship not availing him, he fled to Amsterdam to avoid being drafted into the army.

In his newspaper, Minister has been systematically attacking the German Government and his wife fears, as he is known, to have been in touch with German deserters, that he may have been kidnapped by the Germans.

CZERNIN TO JOIN IN PEACE PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

ing from distant parts of Russia to Petrograd, and that a public meeting of enemy prisoners was held at Moscow Sunday for the purpose of electing a temporary committee to watch their interests.

The same correspondent reports that the Germans long ago arranged to flood Russia with their manufactures at the earliest opportunity, which apparently now has come. Trading has begun on sections of the front, and the Germans are reported to be bartering every kind of manufactured goods for foodstuffs on a large scale. Orders are being taken at Petrograd for German goods, the shopkeepers promising that they will soon be able to satisfy the demands of customers for commodities they have long been without.

REPORT KERENSKY ACTIVE.

Ukraine Troops Take Large Booty from Defeated Bolsheviki.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 18.—A report that former Premier Kerensky of Russia, supported by some thousands of troops, has appeared in the vicinity of Petrograd, is contained in a dispatch from Haparanda, in Sweden at the Finnish frontier, to the Berlincske Tidene. The Bolsheviki are said to have sent troops against him.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Reports on the Russian internal situation tonight indicate that fighting is continuing in the Don region and that reinforcements have been sent south from Petrograd.

A Kiev dispatch tonight reports that during the disarming of the Bolshevist units there 3 Ukrainian troops seized 72 cannon, 350 machine guns, and 5,000,000 cartridges.

It is stated in other advices that the Russian Government commissaries are drafting an ultiatum addressed to the Ukraine Rada, recognizing the independence of the Ukraine but demanding an immediate expression of the Rada's attitude toward the Bolshevist authorities. The Rada had issued a statement declining to recognize the People's Commissaries as comprising the Government of all Russia, in as much as the Don, the Caucasus, Siberia, and other parts of Russia have their own governments.

According to the reports of the Bolshevist Public Works Department and Railway Administration, the arrivals of food of al kinds in the last few days have been satisfactory at Petrograd, Moscow, and all the populous places in North Russia and on the north and south fronts.

HERTLING LOSES HOPE OF PEACE WITH BRITAIN

Says Germany's Way in West Is Made Clear by Lloyd George's Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Germany's way in the west is clear, inasmuch as a peace by negotiation with Great Britain is out of the question at present, Chancellor von Hertling asserted in an interview given to the Director of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, as quoted in dispatches reaching London today.

The interview was given in response to a request for a reply to the recent speech of Premier Lloyd George, who said he would regard peace overtures with Prussia at the moment the Prussian military spirit was drunk with boastfulness as a betrayal of the great trust with which he and his colleagues had been charged.

"Lloyd George calls us criminals and bandits," said the Chancellor. "Modern wars are not won by invective, but perhaps, rather, prolonged thereby, because it is clearly out of the question to negotiate with men of such temper. For some time it has been impossible for an attentive observer to doubt that the British Government under Lloyd George's leadership is completely inaccessible to the idea of a just peace by understanding. His speech affords convincing proof of this."

The Chancellor then discussed the origin of the war, saying Germany's conscience was clear, and added:

"More than a year has passed since we and our allies offered the enemy the hand of peace. It was rejected. In the meantime our reply to the Papal note has again set forth our standpoint."

After referring to the conclusion of the armistice with Russia, the Chancellor went on:

"Lloyd George's speech is the British answer to the Papal note. Our way in the west accordingly is clear. It is not Lloyd George who is judge of the world, but history. As on Aug. 2, 1914, so today we may look forward to its verdict with equanimity."

GERMAN PRESS NOW WORRIES FOR JAPAN

Points Danger of Her Loss of American Trade and of Conflicting Interests.

NEED OF FUTURE FRIENDS

Choice of Becoming a Vassal or a False Ally Will Face Tokio, One Paper Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18, (via London.)—The question of Japan continues to monopolize the columns of the German press, especially Japan's interests versus those of America. At present it is difficult to say with what intention these articles were written, but it is possible that Germany is hoping for a rapprochement with Japan, and is preparing the people.

The Frankfurter Zeitung points out that Japan's refusal to send troops against Russia is comprehenable, as Japan will need friends in the future to further her interests if the European powers weaken themselves by a long war, although she has little direct interest in lengthening the war, as she no longer is delivering war material to Russia, and big masses of Japanese are suffering from the war.

The paper argues that Japan is also menaced by a loss of American trade because, as America becomes involved in war, the more nationally economical she is becoming owing to tonnage and questions of exchange, and she will soon be obliged to do without Japanese silk. It is argued also that if Japan continues to pursue her present policy only two ways are open to her—either to become a vassal of the Entente in opposition to her own interests or to play the rôle of a false ally, refusing to share the work of the Entente Allies.

"Perhaps politicians in Tokio understand that it is now time to deliberate and recognize a turning point in history," the Frankfurter Zeitung continues. "Japan will, under no circumstances, make a separate peace, but she will not put obstacles in the way of peace. Peace will come from the East, as Russia and South China desire it."

The paper points out that it is to Japan's advantage to please these two powers, and concludes that debates in the Japanese Parliament will be followed with interest.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung also deals with the question of America's interests in Russia as well as Japan, pointing out that besides all the American capital invested, Russia is such a good client of America that America cannot afford to quarrel with Russia. The paper contends that America's important interests in the East are practically at the mercy of Japan unless she can get a stronger foothold there, and that Japan realizes her stronghold, which is unassailable.

The Volkszeitung considers it remarkable that Japan has refused to send troops against Russia, and asserts that this is another sign of the big rôle Eastern questions will play in the future. It continues:

"For America important and actual questions are at stake, but still more important are those of the future. If she becomes energetically involved in war she loses her foothold in the East forever."

The paper argues that America has made many mistakes already, and that it remains to be seen whether she intends to spoil her Russian market, a possibility which no one would desire more than Japan.

AIRMAN UP 23,048 FEET.

Italian Comes Close to Altitude Record in 65 Minutes.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Lieutenant Brachpapa of the Italian Army and a pilot recently attained a height of 7,025 meters (23,048 feet) in an Italian airplane, mounting to this altitude in 65 minutes.

On July 14, 1914, a German pilot named Oelrich attained a height of 25,756 feet, the record, however, not being passed upon by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in Paris owing to the outbreak of the European war shortly afterward. H. G. Hawker, an English flier, reached a height of 23,622 feet on April 26, 1916, at Hendon, England.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ITALIANS IN NORTH

Berlin Reports the Capture of 1,000 Prisoners West of the Brenta.

FOE REPULSED, ROME SAYS

But German Bulletin Announces the Storming of Parts of a Position Near Monte Solarolo.

BERLIN, Dec. 18, (via London.)—The War Office reports the capture of more than 1,000 Italian prisoners in engagements in the mountains west of the Brenta and the taking of parts of an Italian position near Monte Solarolo.

Tonight's official statement says:

In successful engagements in the mountains west of the Brenta the Austro-Hungarians took more than 1,000 prisoners.

Italian attacks against Monte Solarolo failed.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

There was much artillery firing between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. East of Monte Solarolo parts of an enemy position were taken.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Vigorous attacks by the Austro-Germans on the Monte Solarolo salient were repulsed today, according to the announcement of the War Office.

SEES AUSTRIAN DRIVE ENDED.

Representative Tinkham Sure Italians Have Checked It for Winter.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, who was injured when an army automobile in which he was riding along the Italian front dropped twenty feet and was wrecked, arrived in Paris today. He will be a passenger on the next steamer leaving France for the United States. His right hand is still in a sling, one of the fingers having been broken and the hand cut. His left ear was also injured.

Representative Tinkham, who has visited the entire Italian front, says he feels convinced that the Austrian advance has been definitely checked for the Winter.

"The Italian Army," he said, "is fighting with the greatest courage, and the high command is exercising the finest strategy. If any trouble arises in Italy, it will be from the economic situation, not the political. The supply of corn available does not exceed an amount sufficient for three months, and the country's hopes are fixed on the United States."

Cheat The Ashman! Give Silk Shirts, $5, $6, $7.50

LEAN pickings for the ashman this year, for people are giving *useful gifts to wear*, warm and adorn, not gilded gewgaws or trashy trinkets. Nothing more admirable and acceptable than a Silk Shirt—$5, $6, $7.50.

Madras Shirts for Gifts in Plain Colors with smartly new Embroidered Bosoms and Soft Cuffs—$3.50.

Madras Shirts for Gifts; high quality at a low price, considering market conditions—$1.50 and upward.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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6 BELL-ANS Hot water QuickRelief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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FUR-LINED COATS FOR MEN

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This season's productions
Last season's prices

Fur-lined coats, like everything else, cost much more to produce this season than last season, but thanks to fore-handed buying of furs, we are able to sit on the lid and keep prices at normal.

These superb garments are finely tailored and finely furred, fit perfectly, don't sag, and hang true to form.

The Shells of black broadcloth, and rough-and-ready woolens in Oxford and Highland Heathers.

Lined with muskrat in the dark shades; in nutria, Hudson Seal, and marmot.

Collars of Beaver, Hudson Seal, Persian lamb, otter, plucked otter, or mink.

Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

A Christmas Gift of GORHAM SILVERWARE

transforms the sentiment of a day into the service of a lifetime

The Gorham Company
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
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GORGAS REPORTS TROOPS ILL IN CAMPS

Continued from Page One.

tional Guard commands of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee are quartered in tents, he says in part:

"Sanitary conditions here are serious. Sixty men have died of pneumonia in the last month. The camp has been exposed to a general epidemic of measles, about 2,000 cases having occurred within the last month. During the same period they have had 175 cases of pneumonia and 15 cases of meningitis. The new conscripts of this command are men who are nonimmune to measles. They come from the neighboring Southern States, where population is scarce, and, therefore, have not had measles in childhood. Always, with measles, a certain number of cases of pneumonia occur. The mortality of pneumonia from any cause is always high.

"The basic unsanitary condition, however, in my opinion, is overcrowding. In the past, in this camp, the division commander has had to put eleven and twelve men in a tent, due to the shortage of tentage. At present he has to put nine men in a tent, which gives about twenty-eight square feet to the man. I urge that the division commander be directed to furnish at least fifty square feet of floor space to the man, which would give about five men to the tent.

"I also recommend that an observation camp be established, where fresh men can be isolated and kept under observation for at least two weeks or until the camp itself shows evidence of being free from infection.

Wants Recruits Delayed.

"The division commander tells me that he expects a large increase in the force at an early date. I urge that no fresh men be sent to this camp until the division commander says that he is able to care for them along the lines of this recommendation.

"There has been a good deal of discomfort and exposure on account of the men having nothing but their Summer clothing. This has been in great part corrected in the last ten days by the arrival of woolen clothing and overcoats. The O. D. wool has not yet been issued, but the authorities are informed that it is on the way. The whole command is still in khaki.

"Heat and plumbing are badly needed in the hospital. Both were authorized two weeks ago. I recommend that the matter be pressed and the hospital be equipped in this respect at just as early a date as possible."

According to General Gorgas, practically the same conditions prevail at Camps Doniphan, Funston, and Bowie. For all of them he recommends that observation camps shall be established, where new troops may be sent for a period of two weeks or so to determine whether there is disease among them. In his report concerning Camp Doniphan, dated yesterday, he says:

"The command until recently has had nothing but Summer clothing."

General Gorgas attributes the bad health conditions at Doniphan to overcrowding of tents.

2,000 Cases of Measles.

At Camp Bowie, where the 30th Guard Division is training, General Gorgas reports 41 deaths in the last month from pneumonia out of 400 cases admitted to the hospital. About 2,000 cases of measles have developed in the same time.

"There is a great deal of uneasiness and criticism among the people with regard to conditions here, which are worse, from the sanitary point of view, than in any of the camps I have visited," General Gorgas says.

"The base hospital is unfinished, without water, plumbing, or sewerage conditions. I recommend that telegraphic instructions be sent to the division commander at once to put in plumbing, water, and sewer connections and electric cookers in all the wards.

"I think the recommendations I have made will tend to correct the existing sanitary errors, but I cannot urge too strongly that they be put into effect at once. The camp sites and surroundings are all that can be desired. The troops and general conditions are good with the exception of such conditions as relate to the epidemic diseases at present prevailing."

Carriers of Meningitis.

The General reports that among the 36,000 drafted men injected into the cantonment in October were many meningitis carriers, this part of the country being known, he says, to all health officers as having been for several years the principal endemic centre in the civil population for meningitis.

General Gorgas recommends observation camps, the relieving of overcrowded conditions, the oiling of nearby roads to keep down the dust, and the erection and heating of ambulance sheds to obviate the present difficulties found in getting the motor ambulance started during the cold weather, because of the freezing of the water in the radiators.

Congressional inquiry into sanitary conditions at Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I., was asked in a resolution introduced today by Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana. It was referred to the Rules Committee.

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GOVERNOR'S HOME WRECKED BY BOMB

Police Believe Attempt to Kill California Executive Was Made by Pro-Germans.

ALL SACRAMENTO SHAKEN

Legislature Offers a Reward for Plotters—Gov. Stephens Just Back from Patriotic Tour.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 18.—What is believed to have been an attempt to kill Governor William D. Stephens by means of a powerful explosive bomb at midnight last night resulted in the wrecking of the executive mansion, the entire rear end of the building being blown out. The Governor and Mrs. Stephens, as well as the household servants, were asleep at the time, and all escaped injury.

Two men were seen fleeing from the house immediately after the explosion.

The detonation was heard all over the city, and windows were broken two or three blocks away. It was believed that from twenty to twenty-five sticks of dynamite were used.

A reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the explosion was offered in a resolution adopted today by the Sacramento Board of City Commissioners.

Governor and Mrs. Stephens were asleep in the wing of the house adjoining the spot where the explosion occurred, but beyond a nervous shock they were unharmed.

The attempt occurred just as the guard was being changed. H. Claussen, one of the watchmen, was the first on the scene, having passed the spot but a few minutes before the explosion occurred. He expressed the opinion that the explosive was thrown from an alley which runs along the rear of the house at a distance of about forty feet from the porch under which the charge was set off.

A hole several feet in depth and at least five feet wide was torn in the ground beneath a bay window at the rear of the structure, and the entire wall up to the second story was blown away. The entire neighborhood was aroused, and a crowd was on the scene in a few minutes.

Governor Stephens, in a statement tonight, characterized the act as "probably having been done with a view to terrorism, the chief weapon of the alien enemy."

A clew as to the perpetrators was given to the police by the Rev. Fraser Langford, pastor of a church, who reported that four months ago a man was noticed lurking about the Executive Mansion, and that he continued to haunt the locality until a week ago, when he disappeared. The police are of the opinion that the attempt was made by pro-Germans.

"According to my judgment," said Governor Stephens, "the bomb was thrown from the alleyway about forty feet to the rear of the mansion, and did not light as far under the house as its owner had intended. I am strengthened in this statement by the fact that the back gates were both locked as usual, and the watchman had visited the basement just a few minutes before the explosion occurred. He says that when he passed the steps he turned his flashlight on the place where indications prove the bomb was placed, and at that time there was nothing there."

The Governor was probably the calmest of the group that surveyed the wrecked mansion, and when his calmness was commented upon by the police he said that the shock had not at all disturbed him.

Detectives searched downtown roominghouses without success for a man said to have been seen in the neighborhood of the mansion at an early hour in the evening.

William D. Stephens became Governor of California last Spring when Governor Hiram W. Johnson assumed his duties as United States Senator. Previously Stephens resigned as Representative in Congress at the solicitation of Governor Johnson, who appointed him Lieutenant Governor to succeed the late John M. Eshleman.

Last week Governor Stephens made a series of patriotic addresses in Southern California dealing largely with the duties of Californians in supporting the National Government during the war.

SOUGHT TO MIX CHINA IN INDIAN REVOLT

Trial of Hindus in San Francisco Reveals Another German Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—An alleged plot to effect a secret treaty between Germany and China, whereby the former would protect the latter from all aggression for a period of five years if Chinese forces were sent into India to aid a proposed revolution there, was disclosed today in the trial of a number of Hindus and others charged with conspiring in America to set up a revolutionary Government in India. The treaty was to have been effected in 1916.

Details of the supposed plot were outlined in code messages purported to have been passed between Dr. C. K. Chakravarty, one of the Hindu defendants, and a committee of German officials and others in Berlin. Copies of these messages in the original and decoded form were introduced. The message relating to China declared that Li Yuan-hung, who succeeded Yuan Shi-kai as President, was in sympathy with the Hindu cause and might consider a treaty with Germany which would promote absolute integrity in consideration of China's active participation in the proposed revolt.

Other messages disclosed the existence of a "sister Christine" and many others who were supposed to have spread the propaganda of the revolt and secured support for it in several of the world capitals. The exact status of these agents was not revealed in the hearing.

During the introduction of this evidence Dr. Chakravarty made an impassioned address to the court, saying that he would not contest the introduction of the messages into the record if he could be assured that no British agency handled them.

"If the American Government alone handled this evidence I have no objection to its becoming a part of the record," he stated.

Only one of the messages was read to the jury. It was composed presumably by Chakravarty and was addressed "My Friend."

"Fourscore men have been sent to India from Trinidad," it stated. "We had arranged to control two Japanese dailies for fourscore thousand dollars, but the embassy said it was not necessary. It is necessary to send a mission to Japan."

Professor W. F. Freidman of Geneva, Ill., who decoded the messages, testified that the writer of the messages used a "dictionary" system and a "personal code." The dictionary system, he explained, was the making up of a messages according to the page and position of certain words in a standard dictionary. The personal code employed various devices.

ALLENBY STRIKES AGAIN.

Captures Territory Southeast of Jerusalem with 117 Turks.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A British official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine reports the capture of territory southeast of Jerusalem and 117 Turkish prisoners. The statement follows:

General Allenby reports that our troops have seized the high ground east of Abu Dis, two miles southeast of Jerusalem and taken 117 prisoners, including 5 officers. Our casualties were considerably less in number than the Turkish dead counted by us.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

ARMY RANK IMPLIES NO SOCIAL BARRIER

Baker, in Letter to Marshall, Cites Regulation as to Relations of Officers with Men.

DISCIPLINE ALONE SOUGHT

Advantage of Education and Culture, Says Secretary, Is Often in Favor of the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In response to a Senate resolution asking whether there are War Department rules and regulations to prevent social intercourse between officers and men of the army, Secretary Baker today wrote Vice President Marshall that distinctions of rank in the army implied no social distinction and were solely in the interest of military discipline.

Frequently in a country like this, the Secretary said, the advantage of education and culture is in favor of the soldier. Nevertheless, he added, safety demands that the soldier and officer acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior.

Mr. Baker's letter follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a resolution in the Senate of the United States under date of Dec. 11, 1917, directing me to inform the United States Senate what, if any, rules or regulations there are of the War Department which prevent officers from having intercourse with privates and mingling with them in social intercourse, or which tend to cast distinction between enlisted men and commissioned officers when they are off duty.

"In response thereto I submit for the information of the Senate of the United States, the following paragraph of army regulations in regard to the relationship between officers and enlisted men as the only rule or regulation now existing relative to this matter:

"'Superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. While maintaining discipline and the thorough and prompt performance of military duty, all officers, in dealing with enlisted men, will bear in mind the absolute necessity of so treating them as to preserve their self-respect. Officers will keep in as close touch as possible with the men under their command, will strive to build up such relations of confidence and sympathy as will insure the free approach of their men to them for counsel and assistance. This relationship may be gained and maintained without relaxation on the bonds of discipline and with great benefit to the service as a whole.'

"In this paragraph will be seen an endeavor to arrive at a true balance in the proper relationship between officers and enlisted men, on the one hand to encourage an exchange of confidence and co-operation between the officer and the soldier, and on the other to avoid personal intimacies between an officer and any particular soldier or soldiers, which might have a tendency to lead to favoritism or the suspicion of favoritism in assignments for duties, or cause discontent on the part of those not selected for special intimacy by the officer in question. All officers are expected so to exercise their judgment under this regulation as at all times to enjoy the sympathy, confidence, and respect of the soldiers, and it has always been a part of the instructions given young officers by their superiors to exert themselves to promote this relationship.

"Distinctions of rank in the army are solely in the interests of the military discipline. They imply no social distinction; indeed, in a country like ours the advantage of education and culture will very frequently be found in favor of the soldier; and yet it is necessary that the soldier should acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior. This is as true of officers as it is of men.

"In the emergency of battle, when every condition tends to distract men's attention, and peril is on every side, safety for a command frequently lies only in its organized and co-ordinated activity, and this can proceed from one inspiration alone—the instant, unquestioning compliance by all with the voice of authority. There is no time to debate, no opportunity to consider. The men must have acquired their rule of action—attention and obedience to command. This habit cannot be created in emergency and forgotten under other circumstances, but must result from practice which tolerates no exceptions, either of persons or occasions.

"The relationship between officers and men, therefore, must be so arranged as to lead to this indispensable result; but this is entirely consistent with respect, sympathy, and mutual consideration, and the best officers are those who have most completely won the affection of their men. Military annals are filled with splendid stories of men imperiling their lives outside of the necessities of military action in order to save the life of a beloved Captain.

The War Department, therefore, has endeavored and is endeavoring by every means within its power to impress upon officers the military value of this cordial relationship—to have them understand that as is the officer so is the command—that their spirit and their actions constitute the example upon which the spirited actions of the men are molded. While here and there instances undoubtedly occur of thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct on the part of officers and of unreasoning complaint on the part of the men who have failed to understand the just obligations of this disciplinary relationship, I am still persuaded that in the great army we now have in the field and in training there is a growing realization that it is both possible and useful to be faithful to military discipline, and at the same time to the democratic ideals of our country."

Wilson Gets $567 Pound of Butter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson received today a pound of butter for his Christmas dinner which cost $567. It was made by Mrs. C. E. Easterday of Marble Rock, Iowa, and auctioned at a fair by the Red Cross auxiliaries to Union and Scott Townships.

Daniels Commends Rescuer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Daniels has commended Lyman Spannard Peck, seaman of the Naval Reserves, for bravery in rescuing another enlisted man from drowning on the night of Sept. 22. Peck is from Sewickley, Penn.

TO TAKE THE PEARSON ROAD

Carranza Plans to Nationalize the Tehuantepec Railway.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18.—The Finance Department announced today that an agreement had been reached between the Government and S. Pearson & Son regarding the dissolution of the Tehuantepec National Railway Company. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal this road, running from Salina Cruz to Puerto Mexico, was a profitable enterprise, being the only line across the Isthmus. For some time the road has been operated provisionally by the Government.

President Carranza tomorrow will send a bill to Congress conferring upon himself extraordinary powers to conduct negotiations with Pearson & Son, who have the right under contract to operate the railway under a partnership agreement with the Government.

The agreement now concluded contemplates that the Government shall acquire the road and also the docks and harbor works under construction at Puerto Mexico, the contract with the company being canceled.

Senate Passes Farm Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Administration bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase $100,000,000 of farm loan bonds during the next fiscal year was adopted by the Senate today without a record vote after it had been amended so as to eliminate authority for a similar purchase next year.

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Have you a business or article—

no schemes—that $200,000 a year in advertising for 5 years will make a winner? We will pay for the advertising and make a combination. What have you? Answer quick, mentioning article. L 243 Times Downtown.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning To-day, an Important

Sale of Gold Jewelry

177 Solid Gold Brooches at $3.95

¶ Regularly $6.50 to $9.50. Beautifully set with Sapphires, Amethysts, Rubies, and Pearls. Gallery and exquisite filigree settings.

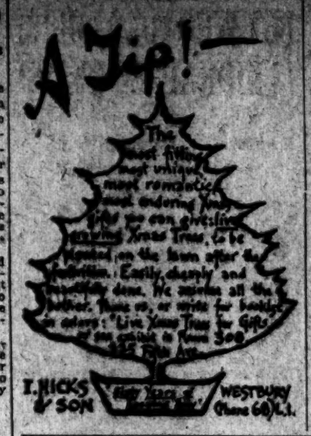
89 Solid Gold Bar Pins at $4.95

¶ Regularly $9.50 to $16.50. Filigree and Gallery mountings set with Rubies, Pearls, Amethysts or Sapphires.

75 Solid Gold Lavalliers at $4.95

¶ Regularly $12.50. In filigree and gallery mountings, set with Baroque Pearls, Sapphires, Amethysts or Rubies. Many in fancy drop effects, beautifully set. *Main Floor*

A Jip!—



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Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit, Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, and All Other First-Class Grocers.

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PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Fashionable Apparel for Personal Use or Holiday Gifts

EXQUISITE WRAPS

Formerly $195 to $395 at $145—$165—$195—$250

THEATRE *and* DINNER GOWNS

Formerly $125 to $245 at $75—$95—$125

COSTUME SUITS

Formerly $145 to $250 at $95—$145—$175

STREET *and* MOTOR COATS

Formerly $95 to $135 at $55 & $75

CHRISTMAS FURS

Beautiful Fur Coats—Matched Sets—Scarfs and Muffs

Considerably reduced

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The Children's Plight is the worst of all.

The Last Call Before Christmas!

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Belgian Children (FOURTH YEAR)

Appeals to YOU to help remit a Christmas gift WORTHY OF AMERICA. The proceeds will be cabled from New York on Christmas Eve by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which has arranged to purchase local supplies in Belgium to give the children

HENRY CLEWS (Henry Clews & Co., Bankers), Treas. Honorary Sec., PERCY S. BULLEN, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

A Square Feed on Xmas Day

The situation in Belgium only permits of necessitous persons receiving just enough food to keep body and soul together. The children have suffered most.

This appeal is urged for the FOURTH Christmas by the same representative committee as before, including Colonel George Harvey, Oscar S. Straus, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Dr. William Hornaday, Melville Stone and George T. Wilson.

Even if you have given to every other fund we beg you, in the name of humanity, to assist the Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE BELGIUM

whose sacrifice has been continuous and supreme

The FOUR years' record of the Dollar Fund is the best guarantee that every cent donated will be spent with economy and efficiency.

Help to shed a ray of sunshine on Christmas Day in the Kingdom of Grief! Give in God's name and—GIVE NOW. YOUR CHRISTMAS WILL BE ALL THE HAPPIER!

Donations received by Christmas Eve will be in time for the Christmas cable.

Please tear off and mail with your donation.

Name .....

Address .....

I herewith enclose $.....to the DOLLAR CHRISTMAS FUND FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN.

To HENRY CLEWS, Henry Clews & Co., Broad St., N. Y.

*** All funds will be distributed under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"To pity distress is human; to relieve it is Godlike."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Evening Clothes For Men & Young Men Special at $35.00

THESE Kirschbaum evening clothes are made by a picked force of tailors who devote themselves exclusively to fine custom handiwork. . . . Fabrics of pure unfinished worsted. . . . Silk lined and satin faced. . . . Possessing the shapeliness of line, the easiness of fit which can be put into a garment only with the needle—not with the iron,

at $35.00

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer Today on the Sixth Floor

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

of Burberry English Fabrics

at $125

¶ The ideal coat for walking and general wear, skillfully tailored in those soft, rich-looking Burberry English Fleeces.

¶ Lined with selected Mink-Marmot and accentuated with luxurious collar of Beaver or Otter.

of Burberry English Fabrics

JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Real Lace Neckwear

Beaded Bags, Suede and Velvet Purses

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

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CHARVET & CIE
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OUR ENTIRE LINE OF
SMART FURS
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SABLE ○ CHINCHILLA
ERMINE ○ MINK
KOLINSKY
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OF
20% AND MORE

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EDGERLY
First Public Exhibition
Dec. 7th to 22d, Inclusive
Galleries of
Gimpel & Wildenstein
647 Fifth Avenue

BOY WHO TOLD POLICE IS KIDNAPPED BY MEN

Carried to Perth Amboy, Kicked and Beaten, and Left Tied to a Tree.

GAG PUT INTO HIS MOUTH

Stupefied by Chloroform to Prevent High Screaming—Gave Information on West Side Burglary.

Arthur Davis, a school boy, 13 years old, was kidnapped by two men yesterday afternoon while on his way to school from his home at 716 Tenth Avenue. After being kicked and beaten he was tied to a tree in Perth Amboy after a journey of several hours, during which he was abused for his aid in identifying burglars who had been charged with breaking into a house at 431 West Forty-ninth Street a month ago. The boy was so weak from the beating and from chloroform administered to prevent his outcries that he had to be taken to the City Hospital in Perth Amboy. His condition is not serious, however.

On Nov. 19 the boy's aunt, Mrs. William Noonman of 431 West Forty-ninth Street, asked Arthur to come to her house to take care of her small children while she was at a dance. While the boy was in the apartment three men entered and, after stealing jewelry and other articles, tied the boy up with strips of clothing and then poured kerosene on him. To the police the boy gave valuable information, and a man known as George White was arrested charged with the burglary. When the case was brought to trial he was discharged. Arthur told the police in Perth Amboy last night that he had seen the man several times while going to school.

Arthur was unable to give a clear account of what happened to him, but he said he thought two men were in the automobile in which he was taken to Perth Amboy. He told of the beatings and kicking and said that the men had "given him something on a rag that took the hurt away." He was tied to a tree in High Street, the residential section of Perth Amboy, after dark last night. A gag in his mouth prevented him from crying out, and he remained there about an hour before Adolph M. Metzendorf of 83 High Street discovered him and untied the cords.

STUDENTS EARN $283,000.

Columbia University Report Shows Varied Activities.

How students at Columbia University, graduate and undergraduate, earned $283,000 during the academic year and Summer vacation of 1916-1917 is shown in detail in the annual report of Paul C. Hoiter, Secretary of Appointments. The report was made public yesterday. It states that a total of 2,299 positions were filled from the office, varying from work as soda clerk, moving picture actor, and elevator operator, to translator, violinist, and magazine writer. Three students sold their blood for transfusion. Ten posed as artist models and forty-seven got positions as instructors at the university.

Although the total amount earned is about $13,000 greater than for the year 1915-16, Secretary Hoiter says that the department could fill many more positions if it were organized "on a better financial and more dignified basis." He says:

"A sum of $100,000 for student employment and $183,000 for graduate appointments for one year, the earnings reported as secured through the office alone, is no mean figure, and deserves more whole-hearted consideration and recognition than has been its lot in the past. If it is longer withheld, the university will suffer through its lack of supporting in this manner students worthy of aid, and graduates deserving to be permanently placed."

JURY ACQUITS EMPLOYERS.

Court Orders Verdict for Defendants in Fatal Blast Case.

Officials of the Detwiller Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company were found not guilty yesterday in Jersey City of manslaughter in causing the death of Ruth Rogers on April 4 last. The case was tried before Judge George G. Tennant. When the State rested, former Judge Carey moved that the court direct a verdict of not guilty. George T. Vickers, special counsel for the State, protested, but the court held the State had failed to make a case of criminal carelessness, and instructed the jury to acquit. Sixteen girls died from injuries suffered in the flare-up of powder at a table at which they were filling primers for bombs at the Detwiller Street plant in Greenville. Mr. Vickers announced that he would proceed this morning to try the defendants on one of the remaining fifteen indictments.

USED MRS. HARRIMAN'S NAME

She Tells District Attorney of Fraudulent Collector's Work.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Director of the Junior Patriots of America, appeared as a witness in the Charities inquiry yesterday, and called the attention of District Attorney Swann to a letter bearing her signature and appealing for funds, which had been circulated without her sanction. At the top appeared "Grand Benefit—Junior Patriots of America—Hippodrome, March 17, 1917." Then followed an appeal for contributions. Mrs. Harriman's signature had been stamped at the bottom. She said she knew of at least one check made out to her which had been turned in to the fraudulent solicitor and cashed by forging her signature to it.

Mrs. Lee J. Boardman, President of the National Woman's Army of 347 Fifth Avenue, appeared at Mr. Swann's request after the Department of Justice informed him that her organization had announced without official authority or sanction that it would give a dance at the Park Avenue Hotel last night in order to raise money for ambulances and hospital supplies. The District Attorney ordered Mrs. Boardman to stop the affair, and return the money already paid to her. She said she would.

Gertrude Atherton, appearing as a witness in the Charities inquiry, testified on behalf of the Le Bien Etre du Blessé, with which she is connected, that she never sanctioned the payment of commissions to persons who solicited contributions. When she heard that commissions had been paid she ordered all further soliciting to cease.

Girls to Appear in Mystery Play.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin will give a mystery play tomorrow evening in St. Joseph's Hall, adjoining the church. Miss Marjorie Dangerfield, daughter of Elliott Dangerfield, is to take the part of the Virgin Mary. Others who will appear will be the Misses Jane G. Cleveland, Marie L. Feary, Marion Graham, Beatrice Hyde, and Margaret Burr. Frank MacDonald of the Greenwich Village Theatre has arranged the stage settings. There will be no admission charged.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE IN HOUSE ON JAN. 10

Hearings Before the Committee Scheduled to Begin a Week Earlier.

WRANGLE ON THE FLOOR

Speaker Ends Dispute by Suggestion Sending All Suffrage Measures to Raker's Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Agreement was reached today in the House Rules Committee to report a rule to vote on the Woman House Suffrage amendment in the House on Jan. 10. This date was fixed as the result of a compromise between the Judiciary Committee and the Woman Suffrage Committee.

Suffrage occupied the attention of the House for a long period this morning as the result of efforts of Representative Raker of California to get the amendment into the hands of the Suffrage Committee, of which he is Chairman. He failed first to get the Rules Committee to report a rule transferring the amendment from the Judiciary Committee to the Suffrage Committee and was defeated in a similar attempt on the floor of the House.

While the wrangle was in progress Speaker Clark suggested a way out of the difficulty by informing Mr. Raker that if the amendment, and all other suffrage measures, were reintroduced he would refer them to the Suffrage Committee, and that this course would permit the committee to hold hearings. This was done, and hearings will be held by the committee, beginning Jan. 3.

Representatives of both suffrage factions have been invited to appear. The National American Woman Suffrage Association will be heard first, to be followed by the National Woman's Party, the militant branch of the suffragist cause.

After the hearings, Mr. Raker said that he would report the suffrage amendment favorably. Then will come another fight between his committee and the Judiciary Committee.

An effort was made by Representative Kitchin to increase the number of members of the Woman Suffrage Committee by one to provide a place for Representative London of New York, Socialist. It was blocked by an objection.

MAY PAROLE BARKIN.

Whitman Promises Clemency in Case of Brooklyn Candymaker.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—A wife's appeal to Governor Whitman today won a commutation on sentence for Samuel Barkin of Brooklyn, proprietor of the Diamond Candy Factory which burned in November, 1914, killing twelve young girl employes.

Barkin was sentenced in January to serve from two and a half to five and a half years in Sing Sing Prison on a charge of second degree manslaughter, because he failed to provide proper exits from his factory. The Governor today promised Mrs. Barkin that her husband's case would be presented at the next meeting of the Parole Board with executive recommendation for release.

Mrs. Barkin said that since her husband had been in prison one of their two children had died, but that she had not yet informed her husband of the death.

Moves to Free California Oil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — Amendments to exclude the California naval fuel reserve lands from the provisions of the Oil Land Leasing bill were accepted today by the Senate, sitting as committee of the whole, but a vote on the bill was deferred until Jan. 7. Elimination of the naval lands from the controversy makes certain passage of the bill, which will unlock almost unlimited fuel resources on the public lands.

DR. FLINT LEFT $144,518.

The estate of Dr. Austin Flint, alienist, who died Sept. 21, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $144,518 gross and $133,697 net. He left nothing to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McMaster Flint, from whom he separted under a separation agreement made in 1914, nor to his daughter, Annie, who lived with her mother. Under a court decision construing his will, $83,479 each went to his sons, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Sherman Flint, and $26,739 to his son, George Elliott Flint.

One of the debts of the estate was $2,143 due to Mrs. Flint for her dower interest in 418 Fifth Avenue. This property was appraised at $275,000, but the mortgage equity was only $135,000, and it constituted the chief asset of the estate. Claims of the estate is $3,204 against the State of New York for expenses in the final lunacy proceedings against Harry K. Thaw.

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BUY Direct from FACTORY
AND SAVE MONEY

Come See Our Beautiful Display.
109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

SCRIBNER JUVENILES

The Wyeth Edition of
The Boys' King Arthur
Edited by Sidney Lanier.
One of the best-loved treasuries of romance for young people. Illustrated in color. $2.50 net.

The Boy Scout
and Other Stories for Boys
By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
It includes, "The Boy Scout," "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," "Blood Will Tell," the immortal "Gallegher," and "The Bar Sinister," Davis's famous dog story. $1.25 net.

The Top of the Continent
By ROBERT STERLING YARD
A most comprehensive description, in the form of fiction, of the National Parks of the United States.
The Outlook says: "A capital book for young people."
Illustrated. 75 cents net.

Sons of Eli
By RALPH D. PAINE
A collection of related episodes concerning a group of undergraduates, so combined as to give a splendid picture of the life at Yale. Illustrated. $1.35 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons
Fifth Avenue New York

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

EVENING CLOTHES
For "Prep" School and College Men

During the holidays, young men, who are at home on their "Prep" School and College vacations, will have frequent occasions to wear Evening Clothes.

Every requisite will be found here, including Full Evening Dress Suits and Dinner Jackets, made of the finest English fabrics, plain and fancy Evening Waistcoats, Studs, Links, Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Silk Hats, Gloves and "Anniped" Evening Dress Shoes.

All these articles of dress may be had ready for immediate wear.

The young gentlemen, of our best known families, who attend the leading "Prep" Schools and Colleges, will find in attendance our representatives, who, during the term periods, visit the Schools and Colleges at which they are in attendance.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
This Store Is Not Open Evenings.
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OVERCOATS
That Have Lasting Style That Give Long Wear
At $24.75

Lasting style—because Chesterfields and semi-form-fitting coats like these are not subject to year-after-year changes.
Long wear—because they are well tailored of warm, heavy Oxford and black fabrics in a manner which will insure several seasons' wear.
Smart Chesterfield, Double-Breasted and Semi-Form-Fitting Overcoats
With velvet collars, silk yoke and sleeve linings—of quality which is not equalled elsewhere in overcoats priced much higher.
Burberry's and Other London-made Overcoats for Men, $44.75 to $64.50
Tailored of warmth without weight overcoatings and heavy fleecy fabrics in Oxford, green, brown, tan and heather mixtures. Double-Breasted Ulsters and Ulsterettes, Great Coats, Cape Overcoats and English Slip-Ons. Of course, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front

The Weather Is Right for
Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats
These Coats Are Right in Quality, Style and Price $78.75
Included in the lot are some that were formerly higher priced. All are well tailored in a smart, semi-conservative model, of black or Oxford softly finished fabrics—lined with Northern Muskrat, with collars of Beaver, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat).
Other Fur-Lined Overcoats, $56.75 to $396.00
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, and Second Floor, 34th Street.

The Low Prices Make These
Plush Motor Robes
Particularly Attractive
Well finished, of animal hair plush, in green and black; they will give good service and real warmth.
50x60 inches, $4.69 With rubber interlining, $6.74
54x72 inches, 6.74 With rubber interlining, 8.74
54x84 inches, 7.74 With rubber interlining, 10.74
Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other for Cash Only.

A Man's Answer to the Eternal Feminine Gift Question
To the busy man we say "Begin your shopping at the Personal Shopping Bureau, Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway." There you will find attendants who know this store, its merchandise and the wants of women. They are ready to suggest gift merchandise—even more in detail than we do in our advertisements.

Women's Silk Umbrellas, $4.69
Black and colors, in new shapes and styles. Handles include caps of Bakelite, sterling silver, pimento with inlaid sterling, etc. The colored umbrellas have handles to harmonize.
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Toilet Sets of Sterling, $17.89
Set consists of comb, brush and mirror, in a plain and bright pattern, with a narrow embossed border—neatly packed in a green silk case.
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way.

Solid Gold Mesh Bags
Fine, soft mesh bags, some with straight frames, plain or hand engraved, others with the graceful dome shaped frames, $99.75 to $159.00
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Gifts from the Far East
Gathered from the art marts of China and Japan. Useful things, artistic, individual gifts—beautiful things to delight any woman. A few minutes in this section will suggest many gift answers.
Macy's—Far East Section, Fourth Floor, Rear

Shawls From China
They are of heavy silk crepe or China silk. Many of those in white, pink and light blue are beautifully hand-embroidered in self color silks. Others in white have beautifully tinted roses, chrysanthemums or cherry blossoms embroidered in all the pastel colorings. They are heavily silk fringed. $5.49 to $47.75
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

And Some Gifts For Men, Too

Gold pencils, 14 kt., $10.49 to $19.24.
Cigar cutters, 14 kt., $10.24 to $16.89.
Watch chains, 14 kt., $9.49 to $23.75

Just Arrived—130 Men's Service Watches
Received from abroad in the nick of time for Christmas Shoppers. Worn on the wrist—most of them with unbreakable crystals and luminous dials, $9.49 to $27.50
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 34th St.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
Store Open 9 A. M. to 7. P. M.
The Premier Blouse Shop of America Announces a Real "Plum" for Today!
BLOUSES
of Crepe de Chine—Flesh and White,
at $2.90
The Sensational Value of the Season
Never mind the reason for this fortunate purchase—you know the significance of Gimbel Blouse Sales.
Over 2000 in the collection and any one you choose is a gem at the price.
Included are hand embroidered Blouses with Robespierre satin collars, also with motifs of lace in collar and front.
Blouses with embroidery on front and collar, blouses with embroidered box plaits.
There are models with tucks, hemstitching and hand embroidery; some one button effects with fine tucking.
Then there are models with satin roll collars and vests, with bound button hole and large button.
High neck blouses with turn-over collar, box plaited with silk covered buttons. Blouses with inverted vest and large roll collar of satin.
Square necks with tucked shawl frill, trimmed with filet lace. And double breasted effects with large satin collar.
An irresistible collection at $2.90.
On Sale Today—BLOUSE SECTION—Third Floor

For the man in a hurry or the man with time to browse, Doubleday, Page & Company have opened a book-store at the corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, where William Cullen Bryant once wrote book-reviews and editorials. It makes a pleasant interlude in the day's activities to drop in for a look at the latest worth-while books at our shop at 55 Liberty Street.

"The Liberty Tower Book Shop"

CONDUCTED BY D.P.&C. DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

SAYS CHAINED MINES SUNK MINNEHAHA

Captain of Vessel Does Not Believe That Torpedo Struck the Transport Liner.

RESCUED ELEVEN OF CREW

Shipmaster Tells of Heroic Act of Wireless Operator, Who Sent Out the S O S Call.

Captain Frank H. Claret, who commanded the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha when she was sunk on Sept. 7 about sixty-five miles west of Bantry Bay, Ireland, and saved eleven members of his crew by swimming with them to a raft, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port in charge of another British freighter owned by the same company. Four of the men he rescued from drowning are with him on his new command.

Captain Claret declined to speak about his own achievements, saying that he had only performed his duty as any other shipmaster would have done under similar circumstances. He admitted that the accounts of the loss of the ship and forty-three of her crew were correct, except that in his opinion the Minnehaha was struck simultaneously by chained mines on each side and not by a torpedo. The vessel sank in four minutes. The mines were laid by German submarines off the Irish coast.

"In my opinion," Captain Claret said, "the most heroic act, which should stand out with any deeds performed during the war, was that of Senior Marconi Operator Blight, 23 years old, who deliberately sacrificed his life to send out the news that the ship was sinking. When the explosion occurred, just after noon, I was in the chartroom under the bridge, working out the position of the ship. She immediately took a big lurch to starboard, and by the rate I heard the water rushing in aft I realized that the vessel was soon going down.

"I gave the orders to lower away the boats and every man to see that his lifebelt was strapped on properly, because that means a great deal when one is suddenly tumbled into the sea. At that moment Blight came along to the chartroom and said in a calm manner: 'Have you anything for me, Sir?' following instructions I had given to him previously in case of emergency.

"I handed a piece of paper to him on which I had hastily scribbled the S O S call, with the ship's position at noon, distance from the nearest point of land, and her name. He saluted and went aft on the boat deck to the wireless room and I never saw him again. We learned afterward that he had sent the message correctly, with the exception of the name of the Minnehaha, and was at his keyboard when the vessel went down taking him with her to the bottom of the sea. His assistant, who was making his first voyage to sea, also was lost. I reported the heroic conduct of Blight to the Marconi Company in London, and hope that some action will be taken in the matter."

The crew from the Minnehaha was the one hundredth shipwrecked crew to land at Bantry Bay since the war began in 1914. Merchants came over to the south of Ireland to supply the stranded mariners with necessary clothing. Captain Claret yesterday wore a soft green hat which he purchased the night he arrived at Bantry Bay.

The outfit for every man from Captain Claret to the cabin boys was paid for by the agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company under orders of the President, P. A. S. Franklin. Previous to the disaster, Captain Claret had made twenty-six voyages between New York and London on the Minnehaha, and carried 180,000 tons of ammunitions and supplies for the Allies. He has just been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Decree for James H. Brand.

James Henry Brand, munitions broker, yesterday won his suit for the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Frances Hanan Brand when Supreme Court Justice Delehanty signed a decree. Brand based his suit on allegations that when he married the defendant in Florida in 1915 she concealed the fact that she had been married twice before and that she was the complaining witness before a San Francisco Grand Jury in the prosecution of Parker Whitney, a wealthy oil man, on a white slavery charge.

PROHIBITION WINS IN SENATE, 47 TO 8

Concurs in House Resolution Which Sets Limit of Ratification at Seven Years.

WON'T STAND, SAYS BORAH

Idaho Senator Raises Constitutional Point of Limitation—Texas to Act at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 47 to 8, concurred today in the joint resolution, adopted by the House, providing for a vote by the States on the nation-wide prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Immediately the resolution was sent to the Secretary of State, who will notify the Secretaries of the various States of its adoption.

As concurred in by the Senate the resolution was changed from the form in which the Senate adopted it last Summer, when the time allowed the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the States, to make it operative, was fixed at six years. The resolution as adopted by the House and concurred in today, the time limit is extended to seven years.

Senator Borah of Idaho raised the question of the constitutionality of the resolution, owing to the fixing of a time limit for its ratification. He maintained that Congress had no right to prescribe the time.

"It has no more right to say this resolution shall be inoperative in twenty or fifty years than seven years," said Senator Borah. "I believe it is unconstitutional as drawn."

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas., Dec. 18.—The pending amendment to th Federal Constitution will be ratified by the Legislature of Texas at a special session, to be held in the early part of the coming year. Although the session will be called for other specific purposes by Governor Hobby, there is no doubt that favorable action upon the amendment will be taken.

OPPOSES FOES IN CONGRESS.

Anti-Saloon League to Fight McGee, Snyder, Ward, and Fairchild.

In a statement announcing its campaign for the ratification by the Legislature of the national prohibition amendment, the Anti-Saloon League of New York said last night:

"The Anti-Saloon League will oppose Congressmen McGee, Snyder, Ward, and Fairchild in the primary and election next year, if satisfactory candidates enter the field against them, and will support women candidates on the prohibition issue in any of the districts against any of these men because they plainly went against the wishes of their constituencies. The league will also oppose any other Congressmen who voted wrong, whose actions prove to have been contrary to the wishes of their respective districts."

WHITMAN FOR PROHIBITION.

But Says That Legislature Will Have to Act as It Sees Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Governor Whitman said tonight his attitude toward prohibition was favorable. He believed that it would carry the country.

"It is not up to me to recommend anything to the Legislature along this line," said the Governor, "for the resolution of Congress automatically goes to the States for ratification."

During the day the Governor received a number of telegrams asking him what steps he proposed to take, now that Congress had passed the prohibition legislation. To each of these inquiries he sent word that the matter was not in his province, that the Legislature would deal with the subject as it saw fit. His own personal attitude, however, was distinctly favorable to the proposition.

THE OBVIOUS

The magnitude of Thompson-Starrett operations is in itself a guarantee of our ability to command the lowest prices, the best qualities, and the quickest deliveries in making material commitments for our clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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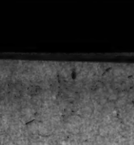
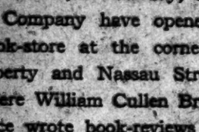
J. B. CROOK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1857
549 FIFTH AVE. AT 45TH ST.
Specialists in Sporting Goods

$12.50

WOMEN'S WALKING BOOTS
Black or Brown Calfskin vamps—with grey or tan Buckskin tops—Wing tip, military heel..... $12.50
Shoe department for men and women—Fifth Floor

ANGORA SKATING SET
Scarf and Cap
$4.50

White, Brown, Grey and Heather—Special.... $4.50
Second Floor
Open Evenings Until Christmas

The Seventh Christmas
By Coningsby Dawson
Author of "Carry On"
A soldier-author writes simply and reverently of Christ's seventh birthday for a Christmastide when the world is at war. (Decorated, 50 cts.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
62d Year Holiday Notice
Diamonds and Watches
Solid Silver and Clocks
All of the Best. Prices Most Reasonable.
We Repair Watches and Remount Diamonds.
38 WEST 34TH ST. FIRST FLOOR. UPSTAIRS.

POWERLIGHT

335 Candle Power. No Eye Strain
BURNS KEROSENE
No Wick, No Chimney. 20 hours on a filling. 15c a month. Safe even if upset. Simple, Clean, Odorless.
IDEAL XMAS GIFT
For City and Country Friends.
18 Designs and Finishes.
Showroom, 543 Broadway. (Near Spring St. Sub.)
Phone Spring 987.
POWERLIGHT CO., New York.

Military and Naval BOOKS
FOR OFFICERS AND MEN
A comprehensive assortment, the largest in New York, always on hand.
D. VAN NOSTRAND CO.
Headquarters since 1860 for Military and Naval Books.
25 Park Place, New York

BETTER MEALS FOR LESS MONEY
"THE BEST of these new era cook books, and we have tried them all." —Chicago Daily News.
All Bookstores. 4th Printing. $1.35.

New York to Camp Merritt. Visit the Soldier Boys.
Quickest and Cheapest Route.
Take 130th Street Ferry to Edgewater, trolley to Tenafly and New Jersey Transportation Company's Motor Buses direct to the camp. Bus connects with every trolley car.
Fare on Bus 10 cents each way.

The Life and Looks of Your Ties
Every collar-wearer can save them. The COMFORT COLLAR SPREADER doubles slide-space, makes collar pliable, fit better, feel better. Ask your haberdasher. You'll be more than satisfied. 50c. guaranteed. A top number for Xmas.
COMFORT DEVICE CO.
1397 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Broadway Saks & Company at 84th Street

Announce for Today, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

An Important Special Sale of

Women's Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices

Hudson Seal Coats. Formerly $100.....Special $82.50
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, in a variety of very pleasing models, trimmed with contrasting fur or Hudson Seal. Formerly $195 to $210.....Special $175
Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with contrasting furs. Splendid assortment of models. Formerly $265 to $295...Special $245
Blended Kolinsky Coat, trimmed with tails; 48 inches long. Formerly $425.....Special $295

Natural Mink Coat. Formerly $495.....Special $395
Natural Mink Coat. Formerly $675.....Special $500
Blended Mink Coat. Formerly $550.....Special $415

Caracul Coats, beautifully trimmed with Sable, Chinchilla, Skunk, or Ermine. Formerly $250 to $500...Special $195 to $365

$50 Fox Scarfs.....Special $40
$165 Fox Sets.....Special $140
$145 Fox Sets.....Special $125
$40 Fox Scarfs....Special $30.00
$125 Fox Sets.....Special $105.00
$100 Fox Sets.....Special $82.50
$89.50 Fox Sets.....Special $74.50

Kolinsky Capes, Stoles, Scarfs. Were $95 to $195....Special $85 to $165
Kolinsky Muffs. Formerly $80 to $65.....Special $22.50 to $47.50
Beaver Scarfs.....Special $32.50 Muffs.....$24.50
Skunk Scarfs.....Special $30 Muffs.....$24.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....Special $18.50 Muffs.....$12.50
Taupe Wolf Scarfs.....Special $19.50 Muffs.....$21.50
Black Lynx Scarfs.....Special $30 Muffs.....$25.00

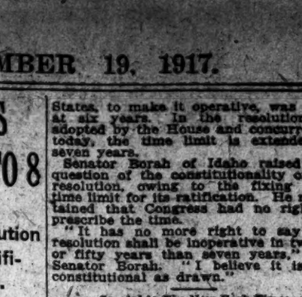
Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Furnishing Department
(First Floor)
will place on sale to-day (Wednesday)
500
Imported Silk Knitted Mufflers
of the finest qualities
chiefly in white and black-and-white, including many styles suitable for evening wear, all from the regular stock.
at the tremendously reduced price of
$5.00 each
Important price reductions have also been made in the general stock of Men's Knitted Silk Mufflers and Silk Neckwear.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.
Store Open from 9 A. M. Till 7 P. M.

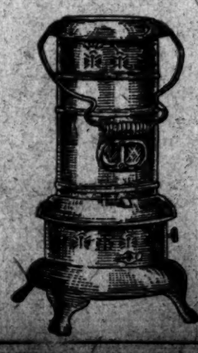
Swagger Caps for Women
$1.25, $1.95, $2.95---Also
Juniors', Misses' & Children's
Women up-to-the-minute on questions of style favor these smart little caps for street and sport wear. The caps come in khaki, piped or ribbon bound, as well as other color combinations. The design is similar to the style adopted by the British Royal Flying Corps.

$2.95 $1.25
GIMBELS MILLINERY SECTION—Third Floor
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Knitting Frock and Bag to Match
$2.95

A smart new morning frock of pink or blue striped gingham; the collar of dainty Swiss embroidery. The polished ends of the rods in the bag may be slipped off and the bag easily laundered. $2.95
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Window Box Flowers That Last

In the Gimbel Artificial Cut Flower Shop
Gracefully arranged flowers and ferns add much to the charm of any room—but because natural flowers fade, and delicate fern fronds break easily, replicas of the natural flowers are steadily growing in favor.
We make a specialty of filling window boxes and ferneries with exquisitely natural appearing flowers and ferns. Zinnias and nasturtiums are two flowers in great favor, but we can furnish any desired blossom or leaf.
Our prices are very reasonable—we mark from $7.50 to $15.00 what we have seen in some shops from $15.00 to $30.00. Other prices in proportion. We call for receptacles and return them filled. Estimates furnished on request.
GIMBELS—Main Floor, Rear

1,400 Big Oil Heaters
To Meet the Coal Shortage

at $5.95
None C. O. D., Please
Gimbel ingenuity again!
Foreseeing the coal shortage, we secured hundreds of heaters (1,400 of this one model) at low "early" prices.
Now YOU benefit.
Yes, we do fill mail and phone orders.
GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

"Comfort Coats" at Saks
For Men
$25 to $55

¶ By "Comfort Coats" we mean Great Coats, Town Ulsters and Ulsterettes. Roomy and swagger-like, with more genuine comfort in their cosy folds, and more elegance in their splendid lines than can be found in any other coats. Cut with an eye to the weather, as well as to style. Tailored to keep the sharp winds out and the warm air in.

¶ The models take in every style that's in vogue; smart English military effects with full belt and large pockets, military collar Raglans with buckled belt and muff pockets, pleated for comfort; and still more with Raglan shoulder in front and set-in sleeve in back. The greatest variety to be seen in the Greater City—

At prices possible only through maker-to-consumer merchandising.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company
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High prices for women's shoes receive another set-back by this offering of several hundred pairs of *women's high cut lace shoes with "Cocoa" calfskin vamps and fawn cloth tops.* 1½-inch military heels.

The price does not begin to cover the real worth of these shoes. They are developed in the very style now most in demand, and the materials and workmanship are extremely high grade.

Shoes for style and service, and at a very distinct money saving!

AMAZING, simply as a collection of names is "For France." William Dean Howells, Booth Tarkington, Edgar Lee Masters, Gertrude Atherton, James Montgomery Flagg, Theodore Roosevelt, Owen Wister—these and a hundred others have given of their best to make this book a treasure of picture, poem and story—America's burning tribute to France.

You will have the added satisfaction of knowing that the profit from every copy you buy will go to the French Heroes' Fund. Do you wonder we claim that the supreme gift book this year is

"FOR FRANCE"

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100 NEEDIEST CASES NOW PROVIDED FOR

$42,557 Contributed Within 10 Days Removes Many Unfortunates from Want.

FUNDS STILL COMING IN

Charity Organizations Present 40 More Who Are in Need of Immediate Help.

The requirements of all the cases included in the list of New York's Hundred Neediest Cases were met by the contributions made yesterday.

These cases were specimens selected from among thousands of others, in which the need of help was very great. The four organizations which selected the Hundred Neediest Cases have each prepared a list of ten additional cases which are scarcely less in need of assistance from a charitable public than were the original One Hundred. At the request of these societies, which believe that the tide of generosity is now at its height, and that hundreds more are ready to observe Christmas this year by giving a helping hand to families and individuals who are down, THE NEW YORK TIMES is printing this supplemental list of forty cases.

The rate at which gifts were received yesterday and Monday would tend to confirm the belief that the public has been deeply aroused to the urgent need of help on the part of afflicted families at home. The contributions received yesterday totaled $8,211.08, more than has been received on any previous day during the campaign. This brought the grand total received by all sources in ten days to $42,557.50.

Yesterday's contributions, together with the sum of $6,213.91 received on the preceding day, made it possible to take care of all of the Hundred Neediest Cases. About half of them were provided for by contributions directed to be applied to specific cases. All of the remaining one-half had received some gifts to be used specifically for them. What was still needed by these cases was provided by distributing among them the sums received by THE TIMES and by the four organizations from contributors who did not assign their gifts to be used for particular cases.

Forty New Cases.

Any surplus will be applied to the cases for which it was intended by the contributor, even if that case has already received the amount of money fixed as the minimum estimate of its needs, except where the charity organization handling the case has obtained the consent of the contributor for the use of the gift for another deserving case. Either way, the money goes, without the slightest deduction for any purpose, to a person or family which needs it badly.

The same is true of the forty new cases presented today. Every cent contributed for these is used for them. Every cent of it buys food, groceries, shelter, medical supplies, or other necessities for them.

The following letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday from Barry C. Smith, secretary of the Finance Committee of the Charity Organization Society:

Charity Organization Society,
Dec. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The receipts of this Charity Organization Society in response to our "100 Neediest" appeal today were the largest we have received any day, totaling $2,211.76. This amount is, therefore, sufficient to cover the entire remaining needs of the cases as originally published, and additional contributions will not be required for them. I am submitting to you ten supplementary cases which we shall be glad to have you publish.

The "100 Neediest" appeal might indeed be called the appeal for 100 needy families." The society has actually under its care at the present time about 1,000 families, of which the ten briefly outlined in the supplementary list I am sending you serve merely as instances. We shall greatly appreciate it if this list can be published, and if THE TIMES can continue until Christmas making the appeal for these supplementary cases and in a general way for others of the many families for whom relief is needed. Each donor will receive from this society an acknowledgment stating exactly to what family his gift is given, and will later receive a report of what has been accomplished toward restoring that particular family to independence.

THE TIMES appeal has been more successful than ever this year. Particularly during the last few days the receipts have steadily increased.

May I thank you on behalf of the society for the tremendous assistance which the action of THE TIMES has been in providing what is necessary for these families? Yours very truly,

BARRY C. SMITH,
Secretary Finance Committee.

Many Others Are Needy.

Twenty-eight families on the list of 100 Neediest Cases, which are under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have now been fully cared for, it was stated yesterday by Bailey B. Burritt, Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. His letter was as follows:

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is delighted to state that the full amount needed for the cases published in THE TIMES list of One Hundred Neediest Cases has been fully met, either by sums designated specifically for these families or by unspecified contributions left to the discretion of the Association.

The twenty-eight A. I. C. P. families who were included in the One Hundred Neediest Cases published by THE TIMES were selected from 1,800 needy families now under the care of the association. We are confident that many who have not already joined in this community Christmas giving may want to contribute to other equally needy cases. I am sure that in calling the attention of the public to this further opportunity by publishing an additional list of needy families, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be extending greatly the effective public service which it is already rendering. Very sincerely yours,

BAILEY B. BURRITT.

The following letter was received last night from Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bureau of Charities is today presenting to readers of THE TIMES the stories of ten more of its neediest cases. Nothing speaks better for the generosity of the people of New York and vicinity than the fact that with Christmas still a week off enough money already has been contributed to cover the needs of the original hundred cases published.

It does not seem necessary to state, however, that these cases formed only a small percentage of the thousands of needy families under care there in Brooklyn, for example, the Bureau of Charities is at present giving assistance to over 3,000 families, and new ones are applying for help every day. We find many hitherto self-supporting people being forced over the poverty line by the ever-increasing cost of living. Our district visitors report an increasing number of cases of malnutrition, due undoubtedly to the almost prohibitive cost of food.

Enough money has been contributed to provide for the wants of our eighteen families listed in "The 100 Neediest Cases," but what about these many others? Many of them are just as pathetic, and a number of them were submitted; but there naturally had to be a limit to the number of cases published, and it was not their good fortune to be included. We are glad of this opportunity to extend to these ten distressed families the beneficent benefits of TIMES publicity. We also shall be glad to receive contributions toward the support of other cases under our care which have not so far been favored with public appeals. Their needs are none the less pressing.

I take this occasion to thank THE TIMES for the great assistance it is rendering the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in its efforts to alleviate distress and restore needy families to independence. Sincerely yours,

THEO. W. HANIGAN,
Financial Secretary.

Ahead of Previous Years.

The campaign for the One Hundred Neediest Cases apparently started to lag in the middle of last week, but it caught up with such a spurt this week that the total yesterday was considerably larger than any raised in the same length of time in any of the earlier campaigns. The $42,557.90 acknowledged today stands against the sum of $32,333, which was acknowledged at the end of the same number of days in which up to then was the most successful year.

The special appeal last Sunday for ten striking cases which had been allowed to receive aid brought a remarkable response. Those cases were completely wiped off by contributions specifically assigned to them by contributors. One such contribution came from Canada with the following letter:

Renfrew, Ontario, Dec. 13.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please apply the inclosed check for $3 to the relief of one of the "100 Neediest Cases," which has not yet been relieved. Yours truly, MARY A. POST.

Another $1,000 check came to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday with the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that contributions are not coming in very readily for the "100 Neediest Cases," and, therefore, inclose you an additional check for $1,000.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM VANDER HOOGH.

Gift from Cyrus Townsend Brady.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the author, sent the following letter with his contribution:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I hand you check for $10 from myself and my family which I wish you would apply to the least appealing and most neglected of the One Hundred Neediest Cases which have been set forth in your columns. I leave the application entirely to your judgment of the best place to put it. Wishing it were many times more, and thanking you for the public-spirited endeavor to bring to the attention of the citizens these unfortunate people, and in the hope that your efforts in their behalf may be abundantly rewarded, I am sincerely,

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Besides coming from distant cities, contributions have come to THE TIMES from visitors to this city. One of many such came yesterday accompanied by the following letter:

Hotel Collingwood, New York City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose my check for $5 for use in the Hundred Neediest Cases as THE TIMES deems proper. I only regret that a stranger from out of town I can do no more. If acknowledged, let it be only by my initials. F. F. C.

Many of THE TIMES readers who have been following closely the campaign for the Hundred Neediest have, instead of specifying cases, directed that they be used where needed most. The following letter was received yesterday:

Endicott, N. Y.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed please find my check for $23 to be applied to your splendid charity, "Neediest Cases." I have no choice for the particular case; use this wherever it is needed the most. C. S. LORD.

Others realising that the One Hundred Neediest Cases were extreme instances of suffering experienced in thousands of other cases, have not confined their gifts to distressed families in the One Hundred Neediest Cases. Here is a letter of this type:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose $2 to be used for the "Neediest Cases" or any other equally needy cases not mentioned.

HELEN C. LANCASTER.

One of the letters received by THE TIMES yesterday was the following:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send by "bit" for the 100 neediest families. In these times we must not forget our own deserving poor. You are doing a great work. ROGER B. WOOD.

Contributions from children have continued to come by scores. One dollar came yesterday with this letter:

1,712 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dear TIMES: I don't know who is the neediest family, but inclose a dollar to help. I am sure it will do more good than giving little Christmas presents to children who dont need them.

MONONA ALDERDICE, age 11.

NEEDS OF THE FORTY ADDITIONAL CASES

In These Also Timely Gifts Would Avert Severe Suffering.

Forty supplemental cases are added to New York's 100 Neediest Cases today. Like the first 100 cases, the forty additional ones have been selected by four charitable organizations from lists of many hundred cases to which timely gifts would avert severe suffering, save families from being broken up and scattered among institutions, and start others on the way to independence.

Contributions made to those cases will be applied in full to the cases specified by the giver, or in some instances, where the permission of the contributor is obtained, to other equally needy cases. The 100 Neediest Cases are a 100 per cent. charity, and this is true of the supplemental forty cases.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the additional forty cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

The organization reporting the case is indicated by the initials after the case.

101. Forty dollars a month will guarantee a home to three children, one a baby two weeks old, and their mother. The father was killed by lightning while at work building an army barracks. (A. I. C. P.)

102. This mother has struggled under heavy handicaps to support her three children since their father's sudden death. Three hundred and twelve dollars will meet the needs of the family until the oldest girl can work. (C. O. S.)

Case of Three Little Girls.

103. Three shy, fair-haired little girls have been thrown on the world because their parents were so intemperate that both were taken away from them by court action. Money is needed for board, clothes, and shelter in a good boarding home until some kind person will give them a foster home. (S. C. A. A.)

104. One hundred and fifty dollars will probably spare these four little children from the misfortune of becoming orphans. The only thing that retards the cure of their parents, who are both tubercular, is their overwork for the sake of their children. (B. B. C.)

105. If $480 is provided five little children can have a mother's care for the year. They have now only the income from the mother's work in a lunch room, where she earns barely enough to cover the rent. (A. I. C. P.)

106. Two hundred and seventy dollars is needed to provide the Winter's needs for a young widow and her three little children, who have been sick one after another. The mother's health has been broken by her desperate efforts to keep her family together. (C. O. S.)

107. These two children—Marjorie, 13, and her brother, Raymond, 6—are pretty and refined, but they have worried, haunted expressions because of the ill-health, extreme hardship and neglect which they have been experiencing. One hundred and seventy-five dollars would pay for six months' care for them. (S. C. A. A.)

108. This discouraged woman, whose husband has just been sent to prison, faces the responsibility of caring for their seven children, the youngest 4 years old, a little boy badly crippled with infantile paralysis. Two hundred dollars is needed for the next six months. (B. B. C.)

109. A widowed mother, doing tailor's "finishing" work for $4 a week, and her 16-year-old daughter, earning $3.50 a week, cannot make both ends meet for the five young children. They need $25 a month for the next year. (A. I. C. P.)

110. Six hundred dollars will provide for this family and preserve the life of the father, whose recovery is certain with proper food and care and freedom from worry. (C. O. S.)

$50 Would Reunite a Family.

111. This cheerful and industrious woman, who has recovered completely after a period during which her reason has been clouded, would be released from the hospital and reunited to her little daughter if $50 could be provided to give her a new start. (S. C. A. A.)

112. This woman, deserted by a husband ruined by drink, left penniless with four children to support, works in a department store during the day and does her endless household tasks at night, but she needs $1.00 to keep her household intact until her oldest boy can earn enough to make their income sufficient. (B. B. C.)

113. A tubercular father in hospital, now recovered sufficiently to earn $20 as an orderly, sends $15 a month to his wife and six children. The church gives $6 a month. The family needs $40 a month additional. (A. I. C. P.)

114. This widow, because of her great energy, has been able to keep herself and three children until recently, when the soaring prices of necessities put the cost of running her household a little beyond her reach. She needs $180 for the year. (C. O. S.)

115. This little 4-year-old boy, without parents or a home, with one eye lost through neglect while he was suffering from the measles, needs $3 a week to pay for food, shelter, and clothes. (S. C. A. A.)

116. This woman and her five children, the youngest less than a year old, were deserted without a word by the breadwinner. The mother, who had never before done outside work, and the older boys are doing their best to keep the family together, but they need $250 next year in weekly installments. (B. B. C.)

117. The mother cannot keep her six children on her earnings of $5 a week. Thirty dollars a month will keep them till the oldest boy can work. (A. I. C. P.)

118. Two hundred and fifty dollars is required for the immediate needs of a mother and three little girls, who have been for a long time neglected and finally deserted. (C. O. S.)

119. This is a lonely little girl 14 years old, whose mother died in her infancy. She has been cared for by strangers, but recently it was her misfortune to be left entirely homeless and friendless. She is making splendid progress in school but money is needed for her board and clothes. (S. C. A. A.)

120. Two hundred dollars is needed for six months for a woman with three children, the youngest an infant, whose support was taken away when her husband was killed suddenly in an accident. (B. B. C.)

121. The oldest boy, at 16 years, is the father to his three younger sisters and brothers. His earnings and his mother's work as a janitress fall short by $33 a month of meeting the family's necessities. (A. I. C. P.)

122. Mrs. W. was left with two small children when her father died suddenly a few months ago. Three hundred dollars is needed for a happy Christmas and needed comforts during the Winter. (C. O. S.)

Girl Invalid Needs Help.

123. This delicate girl of 18 years, who has no home, family or friends, has sufered a series of desperate illnesses, and, though only partly recovered, has been forced to leave the hospital to make room for more acute cases. One hundred dollars will tide her over convalescence until she can go to work. (S. C. A. A.)

124. This mother, whose husband is in prison, cannot return to her employment as a factory worker, because her third child has recently been born. She and her three little children need $31 a month for the next six months. (B. B. C.)

125. Since her husband's death last August the mother has been washing dishes in a restaurant to take care of herself and her three children, whose home is in basement rooms. They need $400 through the coming year. (A. I. C. P.)

126. There is no income for this family of six because the mother and father are now suffering from tuberculosis. They need $700 for the year, during which good care may enable the parents to work. (C. O. S.)

127. This year-old infant has battled through attack after attack of disease and is getting flesh and color in a wee, pinched face. Three dollars a week through the Winter will mean life to this orphan baby. (S. C. A. A.)

128. A deserted mother goes to work in the afternoon leaving her two baby daughters in the care of the 11-year-old girl when the latter returns from school. But she does not earn enough for them and $200 more is needed. (B. B. C.)

129. This mother failed in health working in a factory for her five small children, whose father died a few months ago. She is sewing at home now, and needs $30 a month added to her earnings. (A. I. C. P.)

130. An overworked mother has been unable to keep hunger and misery away from her five children. Six hundred dollars is needed for them. (C. O. S.)

131. Robert, 8, and Virginia, 7, brother and sister, are alone in the world and with much elevator to each other. Money for their board and clothes is needed to keep them together until a home can be found for them. They think they would rather die than be separated. (S. C. A. A.)

132. Suddenly bereft of her husband, this mother failed in her first desperate effort to support her five children. To keep three of them she let two of them go, but the separation caused her intolerable grief. With her earning powers a little enlarged, she has, to the great joy of all, six, brought back the other two children. But she needs $40 a month to make sure of keeping them. (B. B. C.)

Five Try to Live on $5 a Week.

133. This young woman has earned $5 a week at washing for her four children since her husband died, a year ago, but it will not do. Thirty dollars a month is needed to keep the children and keep them in good health. (A. I. C. P.)

134. With no developed earning capacity this poor woman was thrown on the world with her six children when her husband deserted her. They need $570. (C. O. S.)

135. Peter, 2 years old, neglected almost since birth, thin and sickly, will have a chance to be a healthy natural baby if $3 a week is provided for his board and a little more for his clothes. (S. C. A. A.)

136. This mother, ambitious for her three children, worked courageously for long hours, but was slowly breaking down when friends asked the help of charity for her and the children, who had become sickly and anaemic. Two hundred and twenty dollars is needed. (B. B. C.)

137. Twenty-five dollars a month is needed to help this frail widow support her three babies. (A. I. C. P.)

138. Four hundred and ninety-six dollars is needed to help this mother care for her five children, none strong, and one seriously ill. (C. O. S.)

139. This 15-year-old girl, badly brought up in a large, ill-fed family, is learning a trade, but it is hard to find her a home, because the child is awkward and slovenly. Patient training of a year and a half in a good boarding home will make a great difference in her, because she tried hard to do well. Money is needed for her in the meantime. (S. C. A. A.)

140. This mother, who has done a wonderful work in bringing up with good discipline and training a family of ten, whose father gradually became hopelessly inebriate, is prematurely broken down by years of hard toil. She and others in the family need $200 for care and food, which cannot be provided by the meagre salaries of the three oldest youths. (B. B. C.)

$42,557 NOW IN FUND FOR THE 100 NEEDIEST

$8,211 Received Yesterday by The Times and the Four Charity Associations.

Contributions for the 100 Neediest Cases amounted to $8,211.08 yesterday, bringing the total to date up to $42,557.90. The contributions were received yesterday as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,857; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,948; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,155.08; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $1,172.50; by the State Charities Aid Association, $1,078.50.

The following contributions were received by THE TIMES:

B. E. Matthews	$5.00	Betty Blum	5.00
Anonymous	1.00	Railway Reader	10.00
V. M. K.	3.00	A. Rawlins	2.00
Mr. Frost	100.00	Mrs. A. Marcuse	5.50
David Harvey	10.00	A. Robertson	23.00
H. Eddie	6.00	P. S. T.	10.00
A Friend	10.00	Anonymous	1.00
H. C. B.	1.00	Mrs. H. C. Lancaster	2.00
The Outcast	1.00	Anonymous	1.00
G. A. N.	15.00	L. Cahdler	10.00
A. D. Snyder	10.00	E. B. Wells	1.00
R. Levy	5.00	F. H. Ketcham	1.00
In Memory of My Mother	5.00	P. Murphy	5.00
Wm. V. Fowler	10.00	Helen Sayer	5.00
S. F.	2.00	Ella S. Girdler	10.00
Mrs. L. S. Wolf	25.00	A. H. Flich	10.00
S. M. H.	3.00	A. H. H.	2.00
L. C. Preston	10.00	H. H.	1.00
R.	5.00	Brooklyn friend	2.00
Anna W. Shine	5.00	D. S. McAfee	10.00
Mrs. E. J. R. Church	5.00	G. S. Whittlesey	5.00
Marie S. Ball	12.00	Mrs. J. E. Langdorf	10.00
Mrs. E. P. Rosenfeld	10.00	G. E. Leonard	10.00
J. F.	5.00	J. B. Hotchkiss	5.00
Mrs. S. L. Fibel	2.00	J. S. Reindel	5.00
C. F. Brief	10.00	E. & G. Earle	40.00
G. A. Holmes	5.00	E. L. P. Lyon	10.00
W. C. Lusher	3.00	S. B. Thedford	5.00
S. R. Irving	5.00	C. D. Moore	1.00
Mary E. Post	3.00	M. P. Carlton	25.00
L. Vaughan	5.00	L. S. Clark	5.00
Anonymous	10.00	A. C. Steffan	20.00
G. H. Austin	10.00	E. V.	1.00
J. H. Neal	10.00	C. T. Brady	10.00
W. G. Chamberlin	30.00	Emma Wise	50.00
R. B.	1.00	W. D. D.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00	R. Wickham	25.00
Shut-in Friend	5.00	A. P. Montlior Co.	2.00
Reader of The Times	1.00	E. C. Armstead	3.00
In Memoriam	10.00	Mrs. J. W. Hoban	10.00
M. J. Buchbarr	1.00	N. Coonan	5.00
A. W. Small	5.00	N. Alderdice	1.00
H. Wollman	10.00	Miss A. L. Green	5.00
F. A. Lowenhelm	5.00	Mrs. G. H. Williams	5.00
H. G. Conkling	5.00	B. M. Shafroth	5.00
L. M. Richards	10.00	J.	5.00
B. Harrison	10.00	W. A. Maddox	2.50
J. E. Roberts	10.00	M.	2.00
Mrs. Southworth	4.00	Mrs. S. H. Levy	5.00
Anonymous	1.00	Roger B. Wood	10.00
E. A. Sterling	5.00	A friend	1.00
M. M. Heublein	10.00	C. A. Northern	4.00
Mrs. A. Schwartz	10.00	Billy & Grace	5.00
Mrs. F. C. Norton	5.00	Mrs. S. E. Stern	15.00
T. L.	25	J. B. Storm	2.50
J. W. G.	100.00	E. M. S.	5.00
E.	5.00	Mrs. D. L. Ross	5.00
E. D. H.	5.00	Miss F. Walker	50.00
A. R. D.	10.00	A. M. Johnson	5.00
L. M. P.	2.00	T. F. Crane	5.00
M. E. A.	5.00	C. C. Holt	20.00
G. T. W.	5.00	C. B. Lord	25.00
Mrs. Mohr	2.00	Miss H. M. Edwards	2.00
A. M. Culbert	5.00	Joseph Plaut	50.00
R. S.	1.00	Miss L. Allyn	5.00
F. S. Carter	5.00	W. H. Barnes	5.00
W. E. W.	2.00	Ella J. Orr	25.00
C. Clark	10.00	Mrs. A. D. Hart	5.00
Anonymous	1.00	Maurice Barnett	10.00
Wm. Vander Kooch	1,000.00	M. L.	5.00
M. W.	10.00	S. S.	1.00
H. N. Wayne	2.00	S. Gold	5.00
Three friends	3.00	A friend	1.00
Mrs. H. B. Hoffman	3.00	From one who was	
Mrs. T. Gutmap	2.00	helped here	5.00
Ellen J. Keller	5.00	William Epstein	25.00
A Card Party of Friends	5.00	E. L. Kingsford	5.00
J. F. H. King	1.00	Mrs. L. Taylor	5.00
Elsie W.	1.00	J. W. Conliton & Co.	5.00
E. W.	5.00	C. Ribbach	5.00
Mrs. J. E. Nawins	5.00	Virginia Dalmasse	2.00
A. L. Richold	5.00	Mrs. E. MacMillan	2.50
R. P. Mackimmey	25.00	Mrs. A. Mandelbera	2.50
A. F. Richman	10.00	E. B. S.	5.00
F.	10.00	E. E. Williams	10.00
H. F. Small	10.00	Anonymous	10.00
Max Baumann	5.00	A friend	25.00
N. M. W.	5.00	Harry L. Gale	7.00
Anonymous	10.00	Lindsey C. Reid	25.00
E. E. Andrews	5.00	Mrs. E. MacMillan	100.00
L. S. Rhyne	2.00	Miss C. Sherman	5.00
R. L. Schwartz	10.00	A friend	5.00
A. Steinfeld	10.00	A. J. Weasher	10.00
Mrs. C. R. Vare	1.00	Islander	10.00
K. W. Hyman	2.00	W. C. R.	5.00
W. A. W.	5.00	C. M. Smithers	25.00
H. L. Harris	1.00	Irene A. Powell	10.00
L. L. Hutchinson	25.00	G. S. Childs	5.00
J. & S. Ellineer	5.00	Anonymous	10.00
R. J. Loushrar, S.	5.00	Pollak, A. M.	5.00
Cheney, M. Lonez	5.00	Charoes, Dr. G.	5.00
Nal, D.	5.00	White, M.	5.00
C. A. Desternps	5.00	Saunders, Paula Romaine	5.00
Margaret A. Ryan	5.00	Dorothy A. White, Elisabeth Edson	5.00
M. M. Heath, R. D. Hunter, Coleman, H. Schwartz, E. L. Pa	5.00	M. M. Gallie,	5.00
J. W. Williams, Mrs. G. F. Weles,	5.00	P. Murray, H. V. Bissel, M. A. Pawley,	5.00
W. G. Chamberlin,	30.00	K. Burgess, Henry Meckauer, H. Rerhah, and L. B. Travers, no addresses	32.25
R. B.	1.00	Total	$2,857.00
Anonymous	5.00		
Shut-in Friend	5.00		
Reader of The Times	1.00		
In Memoriam	10.00		
M. J. Buchbarr	1.00		
A. W. Small	5.00		
H. Wollman	10.00		
F. A. Lowenhelm	5.00		
H. G. Conkling	5.00		
L. M. Richards	10.00		
B. Harrison	10.00		
J. E. Roberts	10.00		
Mrs. Southworth	4.00		
Anonymous	1.00		
E. A. Sterling	5.00		
M. M. Heublein	10.00		
Mrs. A. Schwartz	10.00		
Mrs. F. C. Norton	5.00		
T. L.	25		
J. W. G.	100.00		
E.	5.00		
E. D. H.	5.00		
A. R. D.	10.00		
L. M. P.	2.00		
M. E. A.	5.00		
G. T. W.	5.00		
Mrs. Mohr	2.00		
A. M. Culbert	5.00		
R. S.	1.00		
F. S. Carter	5.00		
W. E. W.	2.00		
C. Clark	10.00		
Anonymous	1.00		
Wm. Vander Kooch	1,000.00		
M. W.	10.00		
H. N. Wayne	2.00		
Three friends	3.00		
Mrs. H. B. Hoffman	3.00		
Mrs. T. Gutmap	2.00		
Ellen J. Keller	5.00		
A Card Party of Friends	5.00		
J. F. H. King	1.00		
Elsie W.	1.00		
E. W.	5.00		
Mrs. J. E. Nawins	5.00		
A. L. Richold	5.00		
R. P. Mackimmey	25.00		
A. F. Richman	10.00		
F.	10.00		
H. F. Small	10.00		
Max Baumann	5.00		
N. M. W.	5.00		
Anonymous	10.00		
E. E. Andrews	5.00		
L. S. Rhyne	2.00		
R. L. Schwartz	10.00		
A. Steinfeld	10.00		
Mrs. C. R. Vare	1.00		
K. W. Hyman	2.00		
W. A. W.	5.00		
H. L. Harris	1.00		
L. L. Hutchinson	25.00		
J. & S. Ellineer	5.00		
R. J. Loushrar, S.	5.00		
Cheney, M. Lonez	5.00		
Nal, D.	5.00		
C. A. Desternps	5.00		
Margaret A. Ryan	5.00		
M. M. Heath, R. D. Hunter, Coleman, H. Schwartz, E. L. Pa	5.00		
J. W. Williams, Mrs. G. F. Weles,	5.00		
P. Murray, H. V. Bissel, M. A. Pawley,	5.00		
K. Burgess, Henry Meckauer, H. Rerhah, and L. B. Travers, no addresses	32.25		
Total	$2,857.00		

The Charity Organization Society received contributions yesterday as follows:

A. M. F.	$1	Mrs. G. S. Childs	5
A. M. E.	1	Anonymous	10
A Sympathizer	5	Mrs. L. H. de Zeng	1
Toscat	10	A regular	10
Anonymous	5	Miss Ada Phipps	20
Alan C. Blacow	2	F. S. Cooke	5
Miss N. L. Brush	5	O. J. Dorwin	3
W. R. Boon	2	Helen Duncan	1
Mrs. Oma Carr	10	Mrs. W. F. Ethering	28
Mrs. G. H. Casey	2		
M. Friedman	5	Mrs. A. C. Clogher	25
Dr. W. E. Gleb	5	Mrs. H. S. Cohn	5
Mrs. H. Goodwin	25	T. E. Conrad	5
Mrs. A. R. Holden	10	Mrs. G. L. Cook	10
Mrs. M. J. Karp	2	Miss Cuvillier	5
Anonymous	5	David Davidson	10
Mrs. W. H. Merrill	25	Anonymous	25
Miss L. S. Meyer	20	Miss V. Drew	1
Mrs. M. Miller	2	Mrs. A. G. Du Bois	25
Mrs. W. S. New	5	H. E. F.	5
Louise	10	Alice Grant	5
Mrs. A. J. Post	10	Elizabeth Harrison	10
Teresa J. Prentiss	5	Mary L. Harrison	10
Jane K. Reynolds	5	C. G. Hayes	5
Mrs. H. Richmond	10	B. A. Heydrick	15
Mrs. G. W. Satterlee	10	Irving D. Kip	5
Mary, Grace, Noll and Marjorie	10	Percy Lascurain	5
Settle B. Sterne	10	Maude E. Leamy	5
Mrs. T. R. Tatta-hall	5	Leo, Jos. and Ed. Lehnstamm	50
Mrs. C. M. Tyler	5	38th Street	25
Annette Talusan	15	Mrs. C. M. Hyde	500
Miss K. Underwood	10	E. E. Moore	15
Mrs. E. T. Ward	5	Miss D. Otte	20
Mrs. S. B. Whitlams	5	Miss E. Sinclair	5
Anonymous	1	Guy Patten	7
Anonymous	1	Anonymous	100
Anonymous	1	Henry Sachs	250
A Friend	5	Anonymous	5
M. M. Y.	2	E. Simmons	2
F. L. P.	3	Anonymous	50
C. M. S.	3	E. T. S.	2
Utah	10	Imogen K. Stull	5
Mrs. D. Barnhard	5	Mrs. E. B. Thomas	50
Anonymous	100	Mrs. C. C. Thompson	50
Mrs. G. F. Bearse	2	Anon.	23
Anonymous	5	Mrs. H. B. Walkley	4
Mrs. A. M. Burritt	5	R. B. Watley	60
Mrs. C. Butler	20	G. R. W.	3
Mrs. W. R. Byrner	5	Mary E. Winslow	4
Total			$1,948

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	$10	Milton Friedman	$4
Mem. H. D. Marrey	25	Mary, Grace, Noel, & Marjorie San-born	5
Mrs. W. I. Dengler	1	William I. Walter	100
Mrs. R. N. F.	5	Mrs. C. M. Hyde	500
Memory H. H. E.	10	M. Schuyler	5
Miss M. P. Field	5	Mrs. J. Buchaluger	2
Anonymous	5	Dr. M. R. Horton	50
William H. Ellis	5	David Dearborn, Jr.	10
The Diligent Ten	5	Miss A. H. Fisher	5
Miss Fannie Irvin	5	Joseph E. & Edward Kohnstamm	50
Mary D. Bailey	2	M. M. Eaton	50
M. M. Eaton	50	Eleanor P. Stark	5
Eleanor P. Stark	5	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	50	Mrs. C. B. W.	2
Mrs. Sigmund Gold	20	W. H. Clark	25.50
Miss Helen Davis	15	F. E. Zahn	40
Total	$1,078.50	C. T. M.	10
		Mrs. Sigmund Gold	20
		Miss Helen Davis	15
		Total	$1,078.50

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions yesterday as follows:

Appleman, L.	$5.00	Kramer, Miss R.	$5.00
Anonymous	1.00	L. H. P.	5.00
Alden, Caroline E.	2.00	Liberty Bond Coupons	17.50
Anonymous	7.00	Lee, Mrs. and Miss	5.00
Brugere, Mrs. S.	5.00	Morgan, Anne M.	10.00
Bell, Marjorie P.	5.00	Nevin, Mrs. S. N.	2.00
Beggs, Mrs. A. C.	50.00	Nisbet, Mrs.	5.00
Barnard, W. M.	50.00	Pitman, Mrs. J. B.	10.00
Cash	1.00	Post, Miss F. L.	25.00
Conkling, Portia	5.00	Ross, Betsey	2.00
Cash	2.00	Roper, Eleanor	3.00
Cash	1.00	Ransom, Mrs. G. Eleanor	10.00
C. S. H.	4.00	Archibald	5.00
Dunn, Miss H.	5.00	Reed, Edith H.	5.00
Davidson, Mrs.	10.00	Redfield, Susan C.	5.00
Davis, Florence and Elmer	10.00	Robbins, Mrs. C. H. D.	3.00
Erlenkotter, Mrs. Eleanor	10.00	Shewan, Nellie	15.00
Erlenkotter, Archibald	50.00	Sachs, Harry	250.00
E. J. H.	50.00	Taylor, Emma L.	5.00
Friedman, M.	7.00	Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. L.	5.00
Haynes, Miss L. de F.	30.00	Van Nostrand, W.	2.00
H. C. C.	25.00	Whitton, Mrs. W.	5.00
J. F. H.	3.58	Kidder, E. H.	25.00
Hering, Miss D.	20.00	Keyser, Mrs. S.	100.00
Taylor, Emma L.	5.00	Weldon, Mrs. S.	50.00
Johnson, Mrs. H. M.	10.00	Total	$1,155.08
Kemble, G.	200.00		
Kohnstamm	50.00		
Kidder, E. H.	25.00		
Keyser, Mrs. S.	100.00		

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received contributions as follows:

Anonymous	$10	Kobbe, Philip	$10
Anonymous	1	Kohnstamm, Leo, Edward, and Jos.	50
Anonymous	12.50	L. C.	1
Anonymous	15	Lance, Mrs. H. F.	10
Benecke,

NATIONAL LEAGUE CALLS UPON ITS PLAYERS TO JOIN THE COLORS

BASEBALL PLAYERS PRESSED TO ENLIST

National League Asks Its Athletes to Offer Their Services for the War.

GAME TO BE CONTINUED

President Tener Says Pastime Need Not Suffer If Men of Draft Age Join Army.

The National League made an important announcement yesterday, in which it calls upon its players to offer their services unreservedly to the United States. This announcement came as a result of a midnight meeting, which was held by the owners here last week on the eve of their going to Chicago for the joint meeting with the American League. This attitude was adopted by the league in the form of a resolution in which it was stated that the league believed that the game should go on as long as the welfare of the country admitted of its continuance, but should not stand in the way of the young athletes entering the service of the Government.

The action of the National League, in calling upon its players to offer their services to the army and navy, comes as a direct rebuff to the suggestion made by President Ban Johnson of the American League a few weeks ago that the Government be asked to exempt eighteen players from each of the major league clubs. Without authority, President Johnson included not only his own organization but also the National League in his intimation and roused the ire of the National League club owners, especially President Tener, who immediately denied that it had ever been the intention of the older league to ask for such exemptions. The resolution of the National League follows:

"Resolved, That the stress of mind and body, incident to a war of the magnitude of this, with its resultant spiritual depression, require an antidote and corrective the continuance of all sane and normal forms of recreation and diversion; and

"Believing that of all such, baseball is the most important and beneficial, it is our purpose to continue it and so long at least as the welfare of our country shall admit of its continuance; and

"Resolved, That, at the same time, we have solemnly in mind the primary and paramount demands of the hour; and, indeed, it is our wish that the young and virile manhood of the profession of baseball shall offer itself unreservedly and enthusiastically to the service of the great league of allied nations in this hour of its need."

Corrects Wrong Impressions.

The indifference with which professional baseball players, as a class, have regarded enlistment and the draft has placed the game in a bad light. The many reasons which were put forth for their exemption and the cry of some of the club owners that they would have to keep all their men to retain the high standard of the game, has caused baseball players to be regarded in the light of slackers.

Not only has the best element among the players resented this, but also the club owners. There have been a few who advised their players to do nothing until they were forced to, but this element among the baseball men constituted a minority. As soon as the players realized the unfavorable light in which they had been placed before the public, many of them volunteered for service. Hank Gowdy of the Boston Braves left the Boston team last Summer and enlisted in the National Guard in Ohio, but he was the only player who left the game last season. Gowdy is in France now.

Within the last few weeks there has been a great change in the attitude of both the players and the club owners. Colonel Huston, part owner of the Yankees, was one of the first to respond to the country's call, and he is now in France. It was not until this week, however, that any of the players of the Yankees entered the service.

Baseball players are especially suited for military service and as in the case of Bill O'Hara, the former Giant player, could be developed into valuable soldiers especially adapted to throwing hand grenades. Within the last two weeks players of nearly every club in both of the major leagues have entered the service, and before the season opens next April it is believed that the national game will be well represented.

Baseball in No Danger.

The cry of the club owners that enlistments and the draft would wreck the game is now regarded as a fallacy. The best judges of the game believe that all clubs will be affected alike by enlistments and the draft, and that the ranks can easily be filled with players who are under the draft age and veterans who have retired from the majors to other leagues. President Tener, for one, does not believe that any one club will be so powerful next Spring as to make the pennant race one-sided. Conditions will develop players who under normal conditions would never have had a chance to play in the big leagues.

BAKER BEST OF YANKEES.

Is Tied with Weaver in Fielding Averages of American League.

Frank Baker, third baseman of the Yankees, has the highest rank among the New York players in the American League fielding averages, which were announced yesterday. Baker is tied with Buck Weaver as the leading third sacker of the organization with a mark of .940. Joe Gedeon, who played in only thirty-one games has the highest ranking among the second basemen, but Eddie Collins of the White Sox is the real leader.

Scott of the Boston Red Sox is the best of the shortstops, Peckinpaugh of the Yankees being fifth in the list. Chick Gandil of the White Sox ranks as leader among the first basemen with an average of .995, while Walter Pipp of the Yanks is third with .990.

John Henry of Washington is the best fielding catcher, Nunamaker of the Yankees ranking eighth on the list. Shano Collins of Chicago has the best fielding average among the outfielders with a mark of .982. Hugh High had the best average among the Yankee outfielders with an average of .961. New York's best fielding pitcher was George Mogridge, while Walter Johnson topped all the flingers with a fielding mark of 1.000.

Boston led in team fielding, five points ahead of the champion White Sox, the latter having a mark of .967. The Yankees were third in team fielding with an average of .965.

CATCHER LOST TO FORDHAM

McGinn Joins Naval Reserve and Is Stationed at Charlestown.

The Fordham University baseball team lost a star catcher and a good batsman when Dick McGinn left college yesterday for the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve. McGinn has played on the team for two seasons. He is the second Fordham catcher to enlist, Buck Sweetland, who was a half back on Cupid Black's Naval Reserve eleven, caught several games for the Maroon and last Spring.

McGinn was a junior and a graduate of Boston Latin School. At Charlestown he will find good baseball company for "Rabbit" Maranville of the Braves and several other big league players.

McGinn and Sweetland in entering the service, leaving only [illegible] Fordham baseball team.

FEWER DOG SHOWS PLANNED

American Kennel Club Allows Fixtures to be Abandoned.

Legislation relieving clubs of the responsibility of holding shows during the war was the principal business at the quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club held yesterday at the offices of the organization, 1 Liberty Street. As in all other sports and pastimes, the war has affected the dog shows and at least a dozen clubs gave up their usual fixtures during the last season.

Under the rules of the A. K. C. as they stood on the books up to yesterday any club which had taken out a license and failed to hold a show would have forfeited the $50 deposited with the A. K. C. Among the clubs which became liable to this forfeit since the war broke out were such well known organizations as the Southampton Kennel Club, Point Judith Kennel Club, and Rhode Island Kennel Club of Newport. These, with many others, notified the A. K. C. that they would not be able to hold their usual show in 1917. The cases were dealt with separately, and all those who abandoned their 1917 fixtures were allowed to let their deposits stand and received permission to let the shows go over until 1918.

There was a disposition yesterday to place all the clubs in the same boat and to allow all those who wished to discontinue during the war to do so without suffering financially. The matter was put to a vote and it was unanimously determined to suspend the rule requiring licensed clubs to hold shows, such suspension to be for the duration of the war.

With regard to the plan of scoring points toward championships on the basis of the number of dogs benched in each breed, instead of the old method of the total number of dogs benched in a show, the result of each show is being tabulated by the Chairman so that after a full trial of the system it will be possible to determine whether any particular breed has been harshly treated. It is likely that some changes in the ratings for the different breeds will be made before arrangements are made for the Spring shows. The ratings adopted last Spring to govern the breeds will be in force for the Westminster Kennel Club show in Madison Square Garden in February.

The Hudson County Kennel Club, which had held two successful annual shows, was elected to membership. Other clubs elected were the North Hare Beagle Club of North Creek, N. Y.; the Cairn Terrier Club of America, New York City, and the San Diego Kennel Club of California. The following delegates were admitted: C. H. Perrin, representing the Chicago Kennel Club, and William Ross Proctor, Jr., representing the American Sealyham Terrier Club of New York.

ANNOUNCE TENNIS ENTRIES.

Many Stars Will Compete in Junior and Boys' Championships.

Practice has already begun on the tennis courts at the Seventh Regiment Armory, for the national junior indoor championships which will be contested there beginning Dec. 24. Although the entries do not close until Friday, it is already apparent that the junior and the boys' championship, the latter added this year for the first time, will attract a representative showing among the younger talent in the game.

Some of the contestants who have already signified their intention of playing are: Frank T. Anderson, Commercial; Warren E. Osgood, Pleasantville; Frank J. Meyer, Brooklyn Prep.; Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep.; Adolstein, Clinton; Alfred M. Larson, New Utrecht; Howard Snow, Horace Mann; J. T. Kennemer, Pleasantville; Nicholas J. Fitzgerald, Holy Cross; Godard Weld Saunders, Allen - Stevenson School; Percy L. Kynaston, D. Herman, Clinton; H. Gordon Snow, Horace Mann; Louis L. Mitchell, Trinity; Franklin T. Osgood, Pleasantville, and Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion.

MURRAY TO COACH COLUMBIA

Appointed as Mentor of Basket Ball Team for Blue and White.

The most important incident in the recent meeting of the Columbia University Athletic Committee was the appointment of John Murray as coach of the Blue and White basket ball team. Murray was Captain of the Bridgeport professional team in the Interstate League last year. Harry Fisher, graduate manager of Columbia athletics and former basket ball coach, and Ted Kiendl, a former Captain of the Blue and White, are to assist the new coach. The question of whether the freshmen should have a team this year will be considered by the committee, for the yearlings have not shown much interest in basket ball so far.

Because of the interest displayed by Columbia students in golf this Fall, and in answer to the urgent appeal from several of the stars in that sport, the committee approved golf as a minor sport, and there will be a team to represent the Blue and White. Some of the Columbia men will doubtlessly be strong contenders in the intercollegiates, and among these are A. L. Walker, Jr., winner of the college championship and Eastern interscholastic champion; M. Van Raalte, W. Botsford, the tennis leader who won the handicap golf tournament, and G. Bijur.

The Columbia football schedule was also considered, and it was decided to play seven games next season instead of six, as was the case this Fall. The first contest will take place on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, one week ahead of this year's opening game.

GRIDIRON STAR IS VICTOR AT SQUASH

Carroll T. Cooney, Former Yale Centre, Defeats A. W. Riley in Handicap Tourney.

The first real surprise which has pervaded the handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club came yesterday when Carroll T. Cooney, one of the greatest football centres that ever played at Yale, showed a proficiency at squash tennis which caused the downfall of Armin W. Riley, former Princeton Club champion, in straight games, at 15—8, 15—10. Riley was playing from minus five aces, while Cooney had plus one-half hand and five aces, but even this difference in favor of the former gridiron star was not thought sufficient to enable him to defeat such a skilful player as Riley. Whatever may have been Cooney's proficiency as a Yale athlete, he is comparatively new to squash tennis, a game in which experience is always a large factor.

Furthermore, Cooney is handicapped by the very weight which made him a feared antagonist of the gridiron. He weighs now some 275 pounds, and where speed is an asset, as in squash tennis, this would ordinarily prove a severe handicap. It did not seem, however, to bother Cooney in the least. He was agile on his feet, covering court well, and hit with a force that was baffling to Riley. Had their been a close perusal of his previous matches their might have been more respect for Cooney's game, both on the part of Riley and the spectators as well. He won a preliminary round match from Sterling Martin with astonishing ease, and then advanced through the first round by vanquishing C. A. Victor in a spirited contest of three games. Doubtless the handicap allowance which he received from each of them tended to overshadow the real merit of his play, and the victories were not of such outstanding prominence as would ordinarily be the case.

Riley was treated to a disconcerting surprise in the match against Cooney. While a bit superior as to the strategy of the game, he was hopelessly outclassed in the matter of speed, which was the element which Cooney injected into the contest at all times. He hit the ball with such tremendous force that it many times raced away from the pursuing Riley. Time and again Cooney made kills on drives that were straight up and down the court.

Riley tried to match speed against speed, but he was hopelessly outclassed, and then he resorted to strategy, but that availed him little, as far as the outcome was concerned. Cooney was not without some strategy himself, and, although he did not endeavor to mix pace, he had a nice judgment as to angles, and sent the ball spinning at Riley from unexpected quarters. Riley's showing in the second game was a bit better than in the first, but it was still short of the necessary requirements to encompass the defeat of his rival.

The play of yesterday reduced the men remaining in the tournament to eight. In the upper half of the draw are Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club, F. L. Burdsall of the Columbia Club and C. C. Dessauer of the City Athletic Club. The latter has advanced to the round before the semi-finals as a result of two defaults. In the lower half of the draw are J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, T. K. Coward of Yale University, J. V. Onatavia of the Harvard Club, and Cooney.

Hyde made his advance without much difficulty, in spite of having to play from the back mat in the event, minus aces. He defeated H. W. Warner of the Columbia Club, playing with plus one half hand and eight aces, at 15—9, 15—10. In other words, Warner succeeded in getting only three aces in the entire match while Hyde was running off fifty.

One of the best matches of the day promised to be that between Appel and W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club. The latter, however, failed to put in an appearance, and Appel advanced by default.

The summaries:

Second Round.—Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, minus 10 aces, defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 8 aces, 15—9, 15—10; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, defeated L. Milius, City A. C., plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—10, 15—6; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, won by default from W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club; J. Onatavia, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, plus 3 aces, 15—4, 6—15, 15—13; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, minus 5 aces, 15—8, 15—10.

READY TO MEET WILLARD.

Langford and Brennan Anxious to Box for Red Cross.

DENVER, Dec. 18.—Sam Langford of Boston and Bill Brennan of New York City each is anxious for a fight with Jess Willard, world's champion heavyweight boxer, and agrees to meet the champion on his own terms and give the entire receipts to the Red Cross, it was announced today.

Langford, who fought here last night, said he was anxious to meet Willard. Joe Fivek, Brennan's manager, said the match could take place wherever Willard chose.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 18.—Frank Moran, a Pittsburgh heavyweight, who is boxing instructor for the New York National Guard division at Camp Wadsworth here, tonight telegraphed Jess Willard accepting his challenge to fight for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Postpone Basket Ball Meeting.

Postponement of the annual meeting of the National Basket Ball Rules Committee, to have been held in this city Dec. 21, was announced yesterday by Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the committee. The new date named is Dec. 26.

N. Y. L. T. C. SECURES WEST SIDE COURTS

Tennis Club Will Take Over Property Near Van Cortlandt Early in January.

It was announced yesterday that the New York Lawn Tennis Club had secured the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, near Van Cortlandt Park, and that the clubhouse and courts would be put in condition for play next Summer. Details of the transfer of the property were arranged at a meeting held at the Republican Club, and immediately afterward Christopher B. Winne, President of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, said that the club would be in possession of the property early in January.

This is one of the most important announcements made by any tennis club in the Metropolitan district since the transfer of the West Side Tennis Club to the grounds at Forest Hills, and portends the entry of the New York Lawn Tennis Club into the bidding for some of the important tournaments which are held hereabouts. Next to the West Side, the New York Club will have the best facilities for holding tournaments of any in the vicinity of New York.

It was explained by officers of the New York Club that the enlargement of the Columbia University War Hospital at Columbia Oval contemplated the erection of buildings upon the courts that the club had occupied. As it became evident that the space used for courts must be built upon, a committee was appointed to determine upon other quarters. Three sites were reported as available; one on the Kingsbridge Road, a portion of Berkeley Oval, and the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, the field on which the great Davis Cup matches of 1911 were played, in which William A. Larned and Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated C. P. Dixon and A. H. Lowe, the British team.

A careful inspection of the famous old grounds was made by Christopher B. Winne, Theodore C. Young, the Treasurer of the New York Club; Lewis M. Sisson, the Secretary, and Robert J. Conklin, Frank Oliver, and Samuel L. Martin of the Board of Governors. They found that the premises were in excellent condition, with sixteen of the courts playable, despite the fact that the field had been used for public pay courts since the West Sid Club removed from there five years ago. Trees planted for back stop foliage and arrangements as to walks and entrances that had cost the West Side organization many thousands of dollars had actually been improved.

According to the report of the committee the Big locker room, the lounging room, and the shower baths of the clubhouse are practically as good as when the West Side Club left the property. All necessary repairs to court equipment and the house, it was said, could be done for about $1,000. It was pointed out that this expense was practically guaranteed, as the Nippon Club, the Japanese auxiliary of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, had pledged its members to financially support the change.

Mr. Winne said yesterday that the news that the club was to occupy the old West Side Field had resulted in many inquiries as to qualifications necessary for membership. Twenty of the club's members are now in war service. The present membership, he thought, was sufficient to sustain the new project.

The West Side Tennis Club is said to have spent $25,000 in laying out the courts of the field, which is to become the home of the New York Club. The courts are now seasoned and are as fine as anything in the country. The New York Club expects to revive the Bronx championship singles and the Manhattan championship doubles next season.

St. Paul to Meet Nassau Seven.

St. Paul School of Concord, N. H., is sending one of the strongest hockey teams that ever wore its colors on the ice, to meet the Nassau Hockey Club of Princeton at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night. The New Hampshire schoolboys have not defeated Princeton at hockey since Hobey Baker's team outskated and outplayed the Tiger seven half a dozen years ago. The Nassau Hockey Club has gathered together a representative team of university players.

Bowlers to Raise $1,000,000 Fund.

Plans for raising a Bowlers' War Relief fund of $1,000,000 were discussed at a meeting of the Allied Bowling Association of New York and vicinity at Thum's Bowling Academy yesterday. It is proposed to use this fund for the benefit of bowlers who are injured in the war. Special attention will be paid to providing positions for those who are unable to do manual labor and in caring for their families.

HEAD HOLD DOWNS ROLLER.

Veteran Forced to Admit Defeat Before Lewis.

Ed (Strangler) Lewis, the Lexington, Ky., grappler, who defeated Wladek Zbyszko Monday night, added another to his list of victims last night in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, when he compelled the veteran Seattle, Wash., grappler, Dr. B. F. Roller, to admit defeat after 33 minutes and 1 second of wrestling. Dr. Roller retired from the match when he was caught in the Southerner's favorite head hold and admitted later that he had conceded his opponent the fall rather than run the risk of being injured from the pressure of Lewis's dangerous hold.

Up to the time Roller quit the match was interesting, with Dr. Roller apparently outclassing the young man from the South. It was evident, however, that Lewis was watching his chance to clamp on his favorite hold, and he stood the buffeting about by Dr. Roller without complaint. Shortly before the half-hour mark Dr. Roller caught his rival in a body scissors and arm hold, which engaged Lewis for three minutes and forty seconds before he was able to break the hold. During that time Lewis's shoulder came dangerously near touching the mat. Breaking the hold, Lewis applied his head hold before Dr. Roller had a chance to gain his feet, and, after an application of about ten seconds, Dr. Roller capitulated.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit.—First Bout—Tusiff Hussane, Balkan, threw John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., in 14:35 with a neck and head lock. Second Bout—Ivan Linow, Russian, and John Freberg, Swedish, wrestled to a draw. Third Bout—Pierre Le Beige, Belgium, and Bula Havenpaa, Finland, wrestled to a draw.

Finish Matches, Two Hour Limit. (Referee's Decision.)—First Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., defeated Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., in 33:01. (Dr. Roller retired from the bout after Lewis had obtained a head hold.)

Second Bout.—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Joe Rogers, New York, in 47:04, with a side and body hold.

Tonight's matches follow:

Twenty-Minute Matches.—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Pierre Le Beige, Belgium; John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., vs. Fred Pilskoff, Finn; Ivan Linow, Russian, vs. Bula Hercopaa, Finn.

Finish Matches.—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Tommy Draks, Holland; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Demetrius Tefalos, Greek.

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CLINTON SWIMMERS KEEP SLATE CLEAN

Saacke Wins Three Events and Helps Defeat Stuyvesant by 28 to 25 Points.

De Witt Clinton High School's swimming team yesterday won undisputed title to the championship in the Manhattan division of the P. S. A. L. by defeating Stuyvesant High School, 28 points to 25 in a dual meet held in the City College pool. De Witt Clinton will now meet the team of Erasmus Hall H. S. of Brooklyn in a dual competition to decide the Manhattan-Brooklyn borough championship. This meet will be held in the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., in Brooklyn, Friday afternoon.

The outcome of yesterday's meet was undecided up to the final event, the 100-yard swim, and then Rudolph Saacke insured Clinton's victory. The Clinton natator, whose forte up to the present season had been fancy diving, jumped to the lead at the gunfire in the "100" and remained there to the finish, gradually opening up a gap which amounted to ten yards at the final touch.

Saacke was the individual star of the meet. He started the afternoon with a victory in the 50-yard swim and later took first place in the fancy diving contest. With his victory in the 100-yard event he compiled fifteen points for his school.

In the plunge for distance Freid, De Witt Clinton's star, gave an excellent performance, winning with the unusual distance of 66 feet 6 inches. Daniel Loewy of Clinton won the 220-yard swim and finishing third in the 100-yard event.

This victory gives De Witt Clinton H. S. a record of six victories and no defeats for the season, while Stuyvesant H. S. is credited with four victories and two defeats.

The summaries:

300-Foot Relay Race.—Won by Stuyvesant H. S. (Lopinsky, Bellino, F. Eberhardt, and W. Eberhardt); De Witt Clinton H. S. (Taylor, Kneale, Fitzgibbons, and Stephen.) second. Time—2:48 1-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S.; W. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Stephen, De Witt Clinton H. S., third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Freid, De Witt Clinton H. S., with 66 feet 6 inches; Stickel, Stuyvesant H. S., second with 58 feet 7 inches; Fick, Stuyvesant H. S., third with 48 feet 10 inches.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Loewy, De Witt Clinton H. S.; Schenck, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Lopinsky, Stuyvesant H. S., third. Time—3:06 4-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S., with 87.9 points; Kuhn, Stuyvesant H. S., second with 80.83 points; Beers, De Witt Clinton H. S., third with 62.5 points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S.; F. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Loewy, De Witt Clinton H. S., third. Time—1:04.

Point Score—De Witt Clinton H. S., 28 points; Stuyvesant H. S., 25.

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Men's Four-in-Hands 89c
Today at
Values to $1.50

This sale involves a big purchase from the manufacturer who makes our best neckwear, and it is the best offering of the year.

Here are sumptuous silks and satins fashioned into extra large shapes that will tie into a graceful knot.

Stripes, Figures, Oriental, Scroll and Novelty Patterns in Endless Variety

Every one new and up to date. A most timely offering just prior to Christmas.

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carries with it a feeling of spontaneous warmth and a sense of personal nearness which no other form of communication conveys.

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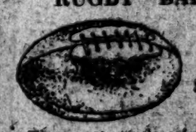

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These are made of excellent leather, well and strongly sewn. Complete with pure gum bladder.

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Boxing Gloves for men or boys; laced to the wrist; covered with best leather; heavily padded. Boys' styles at $1.50, $2.25, $3.75. Men's styles at $1.50 to $9.75.

Boys'—Regular $2.95; special today $2.50

Men's Style—Regular price, $6.45; special today $3

Boys' & Girls' Ball Bearing ROLLER SKATES $1.85

All of these skates are of the famous Union Hardware make—and can be adjusted to fit any size shoe. They are fine, simple running; fitted with rubber bumpers and shock absorbers.

Punching Bags—made of good leather, with rope-elastic and 2 hooks that it may be suspended between the casings of a door; at

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CABRERA IN ANGER LEAVES CAPITAL

Mexican Special Envoy's Trip to Argentine Conference Attracts Interest.

FAILED TO SAY GOOD-BYE

Secretary Lansing's Delay in Taking the Initiative in Negotiations Offends Mexican Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Luis Cabrera, special envoy of the Mexican Government sent here to seek codification of the restrictions upon American exports to Mexico, has departed for Buenos Aires without troubling himself with the formality of good-byes to the State Department. He goes to attend the so-called neutrality conference in the Argentine capital.

Mr. Cabrera sailed last Saturday and the State Department heard of it at the time, but it did not become generally known until today, when Ambassador Fletcher arrived from Mexico City to participate in the conferences which the Mexican envoy came here to hold.

The failure of Secretary Lansing to take the initiative in beginning the negotiations is understood to have offended Cabrera, who is said to have resented the idea of having to deal directly with the War Trade Board, which controls the export situation. It is assumed that as Mexico is in need of American corn and other products, negotiations will be taken up by the Embassy here.

Cabrera's trip to Buenos Aires attracts particular interest just at this time, when German propagandists are doing their utmost to hold Argentina in line as a neutral and to spread antagonism to the United States in Latin America. While his professions have been friendly, he is generally accounted hostile to the United States, and dangerous because he is one of the shrewdest of Carranza's advisers. Little is known in Washington about the proposed neutrality conference other than that it was called by President Irigoyen and is to be attended by the Mexican representative. Some of the other Latin-American countries that have not entered the war or declared their support of the United States will probably participate.

Some connection is seen between the Cabrera visit and the recent tour of South American republics by Dr. Isidro Fabela, Mexican Minister at Buenos Aires, who has returned to Mexico with a report on his mission. One of the chief purposes of this tour is understood to have been propaganda work in favor of the formation of a South American union, which, it is said, according to Latin-American reports, is designed to have a distinctly anti-United States complexion.

DISMISSES MORE STUDENTS

City College Drops Three Who Were Absent from Military Drills.

Three more students of the College of the City of New York, who have been absent from weekly military drills, as required by the State military law, were dismissed yesterday. Four students who have not attended the drills were suspended from sessions until Jan. 7. They will then be permitted to rejoin their classes if they attend the regular weekly drills. Five students have now been dismissed for not complying with military drill order, and fourteen are under suspension.

The two sophomores of City College, Fabian Schweitzer and Howard Francisous, who were dismissed Monday for failure to attend drills, were dropped by Acting Dean Paul Saurel. Through an error the name of Acting Dean Saurel was linked with the names of the two students dropped.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Tony Sarg's marionettes will be seen for the first time on any stage at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday night, Dec. 29, and the performance will be repeated on Dec. 30, Jan. 5 and Jan. 6. These puppets, which are about three feet in height, will be seen in three short plays, and will be accompanied by voices.

The concert "Midnight Frolic" will be withdrawn from the New Amsterdam roof on Saturday night, and another edition will be presented there on Saturday, Dec. 29.

A series of three dramatic readings will be given by Miss Mannheimer at the Waldorf-Astoria on the mornings of Jan. 11, 18 and 25, before the members of the Waldorf Dramatic Circle. Miss Mannheimer will read Brieux's "False Gods," Sheridan's "Rivals," Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," and "The Unseen Host," by Percival Wilde.

There will be no increase in prices for the New Year's eve performances at the Century Theatre and the Oceanaut Grove.

"The Critic's Comedy," at present being played at the Comedy, was performed by the Washington Square Players at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at an entertainment given by the New York Theatre Club.

SOTHERN TO AMUSE SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

With Winthrop Ames Will Sail Soon to Make Survey of Needs —Taft to Speak in Camps Here.

E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames, it was announced yesterday, will sail for France within a few days to make a survey of the amusement needs of the American soldiers with a view to remedying the lack as speedily as possible. The announcement is made by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern have volunteered their services, and will be gone about two months.

Others who are soon to sail under Y. M. C. A. auspices will be Miss Louise Homer, daughter of Mme. Homer and Sydney Homer, the composer, who will sing in the Y. M. C. A. huts in France. Francis Coates Osborn, dramatic coach, is another who will sail soon. The mission of Mr. Osborn will be to organize such dramatic talent as may be found among the troops.

Messrs Sothern and Ames will be accompanied by a secretary, and, in addition to appraising the talent within the army itself, will determine just what sort of performers would be best fitted to take up the work of entertaining the troops.

It is also announced by the Y. M. C. A. that former President Taft will begin a tour of the national army cantonments on Jan. 24, and that he will speak two or three times daily in the Y. M. C. A. auditoriums. Mr. Taft will speak first at Camp Devens, and all of the leading camps except those on the Great Lakes will be visited in the course of a month's tour.

ORCHESTRA'S CAR ROBBED.

Oil Painting Stransky Was to Give to Cleveland Museum Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The New York Philharmonic Orchestra baggage car was robbed while the organization was on a concert tour from New York to Columbus. The windows and side door of the car were found smashed. No instruments of value were taken, but an important oil painting which Conductor Stransky was transporting with the orchestra baggage as a gift to the Cleveland Museum of Art was stolen.

Railroad officials and Director Frederic Allen Whiting of the Cleveland Museum were notified of the theft.

Card from Upton, Reported Missing.

Lieutenant Henry Ebert of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station yesterday received a card from Corporal Frank Upton, a former patrolman, who was one of the number of engineers reported missing in France after an engagement with the German forces. The card read as follows: "Give my best wishes to all hands. I am still going strong."

Killed with the Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—The names of the following Americans appear in a Canadian overseas casualty list issued here today: Killed in action—C. L. Picard, Detroit; Owen Sharp, Rochester, N. Y.

GOETHALS TO HEAD ARMY SUPPLIES

Continued from Page One.

part played by committees of the Council of National Defense in dealing with manufacturers of military clothing.

Quarrel Over Navy Supplies.

In this connection, it became known today that a quarrel has developed between a committee of the War Industries Board, which has taken over the practical work of the Council of National Defense, and Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy and Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

While little is known publicly as to the nature of this affair, it is understood that it is the outgrowth of the refusal of Admiral McGowan to permit committees of the council to enforce new rules governing the purchase of supplies for the navy. The War Industries Board is said to have adopted a resolution censuring Admiral McGowan. This indictment may come up tomorrow, when Secretary Daniels appears before the House sub-committee which has been instructed to investigate the conduct of the war by the Navy Department.

Admiral McGowan may accompany Secretary Daniels, and if he is placed on the stand the committee may have the opportunity of bringing out the reason why Secretary Daniels refused to follow in the Navy Department the policy of the War Department in turning over to the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense the purchase of war supplies.

The story told in naval circles is that when the Council of National Defense was authorized to purchase supplies, Secretary Daniels had a conference with his bureau chiefs, and it was decided to take the stand that the navy had the experience to conduct its own supply business in the most efficient manner. This caused some grumbling on the part of members of the Council of National Defense, particularly as the Secretary of War had authorized the Supply Committee of the Council to make purchases that had been the exclusive privilege of the Quartermaster General. But Secretary Daniels stuck to his bureau chiefs, and as a consequence the Supply Committee has had practically nothing to do with making contracts for naval supplies.

President at McCormack Recital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President and Mrs. Wilson this afternoon attended the first of a series of concerts by which John McCormack, the singer, will earn $100,000 for the Red Cross. The opening was auspicious, and many officials and diplomats lent their patronage.

The President and Mrs. Wilson received many messages of congratulation today on the second anniversary of their marriage, which took place at the residence of the bride, 1308 Eighteenth Street, the bride at that time being Mrs. Norman Galt.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were dinner guests this evening of Mrs. John B. Henderson, who had a company of twenty-four to meet them.

A large company of fashionable people attended an exhibition of official French war-fare pictures this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

First Concert of Its 25th Season—Christmas Suggestions.

The Musical Art Society entered last evening on its twenty-fifth season, giving the first of its two concerts, which, as has been the case for a quarter of a century, had the suggestion of Christmas in its program. Not to quite the same extent, however, as formerly, for there was a larger proportion of music of other intention. There was, at the beginning, the music of the sixteenth century ecclesiastical style that the society has always devoted much attention to. The setting of the 150th Psalm by the Netherland composer Sweelinck is an astonishing composition, astonishing in its splendid spirit and vigor, but most of all in the extraordinarily realistic touches in certain of its passages. With the summons to "praise Him with harp and drum" are heard obvious vocal imitations of harp and drum sounds, as well as of "droning bagpipes and deep bass," and of the "ringing and clashing" of the "cymbals with their silvery tone." Here is a suggestion of how far back the idea of "program music" may be traced; yet Sweelinck was not the first, and Janequin, who did considerably bolder things in imitative vocal music, came almost a century earlier.

The other piece of this school was Orlando di Lasso's nobly beautiful "Quam benignus," for five-part chorus. Also old, but of the popular style, and in harmonic settings a little sophisticated, were three old Breton songs arranged by Ladmirault, and the two old French Noëls set by Gevaert, that have been popular at many of the Musical Art Society's Christmas concerts.

One of the most ambitious undertakings of the society was the performance of Friedrich Klose's setting of Heine's ballad of "The Pilgrimage to Kevlaar." It is an attempt to expand the scope of the musical "melodrama," spoken words with musical accompaniment. The music, which is not always accompaniment, is made by a distant chorus, chorus on the stage, organ, and orchestra with bells, each alone in various combinations, suggested by the different moments of the story. If the attempt is regarded as experimental, it can hardly be considered a success. One primary reason for the lack of success is the small musical inspiration of the composer, who fumbled vainly with small musical ideas. Another is the inherent incompatibility between spoken lines and musical accompaniment, no matter how skillful, which has prevented many attempts of men greater than Klose from gaining any foothold in the arts.

The performance of this elaborate piece was carefully prepared. The verses were read by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, the distinguished actress, with great beauty of diction. The chorus was assisted by the choirs of Madison Avenue M. E. Church and Calvary Church, and by Gaston Déthier at the organ.

Besides three beautiful negro "spirituals," beautifully arranged for chorus by H. Burleigh, an old Bohemian Christmas carol and Elgar's "Death on the Hills," there was Berlioz's elaborate setting of Hugo's poem, "Sara la Baigneuse," for three choirs and orchestra.

The singing of the chorus had spirit, and generally the high degree of finish that it is expected to attain. The quality of the voices necessarily varies somewhat from time to time; the standard is kept high, but it seemed last night as if the quality were not of the society's best. There was a certain degree of roughness in the louder passages. The audience was large and showed plenty of enthusiasm. The program was introduced by "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and ended with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"ST. ELIZABETH" ON JAN. 3.

Liszt's Work, Sung in English, Next Novelty at the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan, following tonight's gala production of "Marouf," will give as its next opera novelty, on Thursday, Jan. 3, Liszt's "St. Elizabeth." This work, while not unknown as oratorio, will be sung for the first time here in operatic form, conducted and in part arranged by Bodansky. It will also be given in English, by a cast including Easton and Matzenauer, Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, and Leonard. The chorus, for which Liszt wrote his Crusaders' March, has been trained by Setti, and the action devised by Orlynski, the scenes and costumes by Urban.

For Christmas week at the opera there will be two additions to the season's repertory, "Thais" and "Rigoletto." The list includes "Samson et Dalila" next Monday, Christmas Eve, with Caruso and Homer; Tuesday, "La Bohème," at a popular Christmas Day matinée, with McCormick and Peterson; Wednesday, "Thais," Farrar, Diaz, and Whitehill; Thursday, "Francesca," Alda, Martinelli, and Amato; Friday, "Faust," Farrar, Martinelli, Rothier, and Saturday matinée, "Rigoletto," Caruso, Hempel, and De Luca.

"The Daughter of the Regiment" will be repeated next Tuesday, Christmas night, in Brooklyn.

Carlos Salzedo Charms with Harp.

Carlos Salzedo, an artist of skill at the harp—and what is rarer, of genuine musical appeal—gave a well-attended matinée yesterday in Aeolian Hall, where he played solos as well as ensembles with six supporting harps, under the half lights of subdued golden glow from over the stage. In this picture, and to this accompaniment, Marcia van Dresser also sang, among her airs being Ravel's "Five Greek Folksongs," while Mr. Salzedo added his own new "Five Preludes," and, with the young women assistants, many graceful airs from Couperin and Rameau to Duparc and Debussy.

BABST, ANGERED, DENIES CHARGES

Continued from Page One.

said Senator Reed, "but I can't see wherein it affects the essential fact that the result of what your committee did in arranging sugar purchases was to fix the price of sugar."

"That was the result, wasn't it?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No, there's a distinction—" Mr. Babst said.

Senator Reed interrupted by saying to Senator Kenyon that "the distinction is too fine for us to see, but Mr. Babst and I understand each other."

Negotiations with Cuba.

Senator Reed asked whether the price of Cuban sugar for 1918, that is, for the crop available then, had been fixed "by agreement among the three American members of the sugar committee."

"We have negotiated under the State Department's direction," Mr. Babst replied, "with members of the Cuban Government committee."

"And what, whether you fixed the price and when," snapped Senator Reed.

"I'd like to submit that answer in writing, or in executive session," said Mr. Babst.

"I can't answer it here without betraying diplomatic secrets," Senator Reed declared he did not see why the witness could not give a "yes" or "no" answer without betraying any secrets.

"I'm not asking about negotiations you had with any outside persons," he said. "I want to know whether the three American members of the Sugar Committee have agreed among themselves what the price shall be."

"If you persist," said the witness, "I'll answer and let the committee take the responsibility for my answer."

Senator James of New Mexico here sought to reconcile the conflict by asking:

"Are the negotiations still in progress?"

"Negotiations have been concluded as to price," responded Mr. Babst. "They are continuing as to other matters."

"Would it interfere in any way with the negotiations if you were to submit your answer in writing?"

"I know it would not," said Mr. Babst. "I renew my offer to answer the committee in that way."

Senator Vardaman's suggestion that the committee go into executive session was adopted, and Mr. Babst answered the question. Senator Reed then announced that the committee had decided "that for the present Mr. Babst's answer shall not go into the record, but the committee reserves the right to go into the matter further at a later time."

The committee had decided, on advice of Councelor Polk of the State Department, not to divulge through testimony the facts concerning the negotiations with the Cuban Government.

Witness Resents Imputation.

Mr. Babst and the committee had a sharp dispute when he resented what he called "an imputation against my honor." Senator Reed asked concerning the fixing of beet sugar prices. Mr. Babst desired to explain that these prices were fixed before he became a member of the Sugar Committee, but declared he was prevented from doing so.

"I demand that I be permitted to make a statement," he said.

The committee as one man took him to task.

"You are going to get a chance to make all necessary statements," Senator Reed told him, "but you are not going to be allowed to conduct this examination."

"You are not treating me fairly," said the witness.

"Yes, we are," said Senator Vardaman. "If any imputation has been put upon your honor, it has been done by the testimony in this hearing, and not by any member of this committee."

Taking up Mr. Babst's statement that inadequate supply was one cause of the sugar shortage, Senator Reed asked whether more Cuban sugar was available for the United States this year than last.

"No," answered Mr. Babst.

"Didn't Europe buy more refined sugar last year than this?" asked Senator Reed.

"Yes, about 300,000 tons more," replied Mr. Babst.

"And the United States imported less raw Cuban sugar because Europe bought more of the raw sugar?"

"We imported 225,000 tons less raw sugar this year than last," said Mr. Babst.

So that the United States was a net gainer of between 75,000 and 100,000 tons of sugar for the year, was it not?" went on Senator Reed.

"Yes," Mr. Babst replied.

Mr. Babst said the Cuban sugar market was "raided" by European buyers last Summer, when the Senate Finance Committee threatened to repeal the sugar drawback. Senator Reed drew from him the admission that the increased buying of raw sugar because of European fear of the drawback repeal later reduced the exportation of refined sugar, giving the United States the net gain in available sugar.

Lays Blame on Spreckels.

Attacking Mr. Spreckels, Mr. Babst declared that Mr. Spreckels was directly responsible for seventeen of twenty-one sugar price advances in a year. In support of this assertion he presented a table listing the American Sugar Refining Company's purchases from June this year until October, with the quantity bought each time and the price paid. This showed that the price went from 5.89 cents on June 2 to 6.33 cents on Oct. 13.

Mr. Babst also stated that Mr. Spreckels "made an untrue statement" when he testified that the American Sugar Refining Company's "harvesting" of the cane crop and how lack of tonnage had prevented the bringing from Java of much of that country's available sugar. These things all were factors, the statement said, in creating the sugar shortage.

Reed Answers Governor Cox.

Senator Reed tonight said he did not know when the committee would begin investigating the coal shortage and its causes. He announced he had replied to Governor Cox of Ohio, who had written him declining to come to Washington to confer on the Ohio coal famine.

"You undertake to state the purpose of the committee, and that they are proceeding on a preconceived theory," Senator Reed's wire to Governor Cox said, in part. "The committee has no preconceived theory, and its purpose is solely to learn the facts about the coal situation. I asked you to come before the committee because we thought from your recent public utterances that you had some information about the coal situation and some knowledge of it which would be of value to the committee.

"We regret this should not be the case, but we are indebted to you for your opinion that the plan of Government control of coal production is sound, but that it failed in Ohio, owing to the shortcomings of Dr. Garfield. Perhaps it would be fairer to Dr. Garfield and would also serve to throw some light on the real causes of the coal shortage if you would consent to appear before the committee at the same time as Dr. Garfield."

In his reply to Senator Reed's first invitation, Governor Cox voiced criticism of Fuel Administrator Garfield, who, he said, was making a failure of a sound national policy. The Governor said he thought he could throw little light on the situation the committee is to investigate.

"stock investment interests" in six beet sugar companies.

These interests total $16,500,000, out of a total capitalization of $50,000,000 for the six companies, and total capitalization of all beet sugar companies in the United States of $120,000,000," said Mr. Babst. "We do not have a voice in the management of any of these companies. One of them, at Waverly, Iowa, is out of business, and is a liability to the extent of about $400,000."

"Haven't you some understanding or agreement with various other beet and cane sugar refiners, through stock ownership or otherwise, which gives you control?" Senator Reed asked.

"Absolutely none."

"Your company began unloading many of its properties about the time the Government's anti-trust suit against you was begun, did it not?"

"We've been selling some holdings for many years," responded Mr. Babst.

Senator Reed produced advertisements of the American Sugar Refining Company, printed in February, which stated there was no danger of a sugar famine.

"Those were issued because of labor troubles at some refineries," said Mr. Babst. "These strikes caused apprehension in the trade and by the public that there would be a shortage. We wished to reassure them."

Threat Against Lamborn.

Just before Mr. Babst took the stand Herbert W. Bienenstok, grain and provision broker of New York, testified concerning a conversation he had with Louis Strauss, Mr. Hoover's secretary. He said he offered his services to Mr. Hoover through Mr. Strauss for whatever he could do. In conversation with Mr. Strauss, Mr. Bienenstok was asked if he knew food dealers and brokers in New York.

"I mentioned Mr. Lamborn of A. H. Lamborn & Co.," said Mr. Bienenstok. "Mr. Strauss said he was sorry" I had mentioned Mr. Lamborn's name. I asked why. "While Mr. Hoover has the highest regard for Mr. Lamborn personally, he had better be careful or we'll run the steam roller over him,' Mr. Strauss said to me."

"Do you know why Mr. Strauss made that statement?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"I have no idea; he gave no reason," responded Mr. Bienenstok.

Mr. Strauss is to be called as a witness. A. H. Lamborn & Co. have been acting as the purchasing agents in this country of the British Royal Commission, through which sugar purchases for France and England have been made.

The committee will continue its sessions tomorrow, with Mr. Babst resuming his testimony. When he concludes, George M. Rolph, a San Francisco refiner and a member of the International Sugar Committee, will be called.

Mr. Babst in a statement issued today summarizing the statement he wished to make to the committee, told how serious strikes early in 1917 curtailed production; how a great canning campaign advocated by the Food Administration increased consumption of sugar in the Summer by more than 500,000,000 pounds as compared with the Summer of 1916; how weather conditions delayed harvesting of the cane crop, and how lack of tonnage had prevented the bringing from Java of much of that country's available sugar. These things all were factors, the statement said, in creating the sugar shortage.

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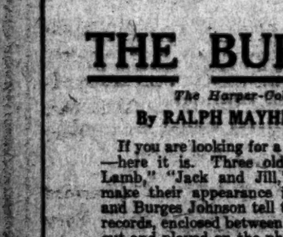

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1917.

FEDERAL PROHIBITION.

By only eight votes more than the required two-thirds, the House has passed its resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The House Article differs considerably from that contained in the resolution adopted by the Senate in August, but the Senate promptly accepted the House amendments, and the issue now goes to the States.

It is deplorable that a controversy, sure to be bitter in all States not itselfably Dry, should be authorized by Congress when the united thought and energy of the country should be concentrated on the supreme duty, as not all too lightly realized, of victory in the war. It is curious that Federal prohibition should be proposed when half the States have prohibition by their own acts, when every strengthening by Congress of the rigidities of State prohibition is sustained by the Supreme Court, when either the waiving or the assertion of the Federal power over interstate commerce is used to uphold and bulwark State prohibition, when the President himself has the power of prohibition and regulation during the war. It is curious, also, that many of the Representatives from the South, ready to impose prohibition upon unwilling States, object, and they are right to object, to having woman suffrage imposed upon their own States.

It is curious, and may be thought to corroborate the theory of those cynics who hold that legislation is oftenest the work of a persistent minority, and that Representatives are easily intimidated by associations and leagues, that less than half of the Representatives of four populous States, rich in cities, in heterogeneous population, and in liberal views of sumptuary law, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio—which voted down prohibition in November—and Illinois, voted "No" on an amendment which takes away from their citizens the power of settling what seems very much their own affairs and their own habit. Is there a prohibition wave coming? How quick many politicians are to jump on Dryest land! How eagerly many of them probably hope that the Amendment will not be adopted! The ordinary Representative must think in terms of his district. The bearings of a proposed law or constitutional provision upon State or nation are out of his reckoning.

It is hardly of good omen for the Democratic Party that Mr. BRYAN, who, for all his amiability and good intention, has thrice led the Democratic Party to smash, should be on the floor of the House, congratulated and congratulating, when the measure, long so dear to him, was passed. Is it of good omen to the South that the majority of its Democrats voted for the amendment? There were, indeed, exceptions. Five Alabamians, three Louisianians, three Texans, even two members from Chairman KITCHIN'S own State, perhaps others that have escaped a cursory reading of the list, voted "No." But the voice of the South was for prohibition.

Why? Speaking with perfect frankness, the main interest of the Southern prohibitionist is on account of the negroes. Why does the South want to force prohibition upon the whites of the North? Are State rights dead as a doornail in their ancient home? Even if they are, is it not wise to look to the future? The Republicans may come into power some day. Is it likely that they will put up permanently with the nullification of constitutional amendments born of the war, with the full representation in the House of a South where, as a rule, negroes cannot vote? Will the South be allowed to count its black population for representation purposes, not to let them be counted at the polls? Is Federal prohibition worth being paid for by a Force bill?

It is in no purpose of threat that this consideration is urged. It is a friendly warning of a danger. Speaking frankly again, the tone, take avowed sectional purpose in laying Federal taxes, of Mr. KITCHIN and his sympathizers in Congress, is, and long will be, resented, and justly resented, in the North. The North is bearing nobly and firmly and gladly its burdens in the war. It does not like to be taxed according to the theory of recent pacifists who lay on its "interests" the responsibility of the war.

Faithful are the wounds of a friend. THE TIMES respectfully urges upon the Federal prohibition Democrats of the South that they are pursuing a path that demands wary walking, even under the kindly Mr. BRYAN'S guidance.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The decisive triumph of the Unionists in the Dominion elections is proof of the resolution of the mass of Canadians to stand united, without thought of party names or politics, until the war is won. For that reason, it is most welcome to Americans, even to those of us who have been the warmest admirers of Sir WILFRID LAURIER in his great career. In the fifteen years of his Premiership he furthered fruitfully the growth of Canadian trade and transportation and agriculture, and of Canadian national feeling, of a Canadian State bearing strongly and with increasing power of initiative her part in the British Empire. His was the most engaging and impressive colonial figure at the commemoration of VICTORIA'S sixtieth year upon the throne and at King EDWARD'S coronation.

At the beginning of the war, and afterward, he supported with voice and vote its prosecution, and he urged his fellow-citizens of French Canadian extraction to enlist. He is a thoroughly loyal and patriotic leader; but he was unfortunate in some of his allies in this campaign. The Bourassites and extreme Nationalists of his Province of Quebec, the separatists and disloyalists everywhere in the Dominion, were on his side, not because their purposes and his are alike, but because they wished to break up the Union Ministry and to make trouble, to hinder the war. Sir WILFRID proposed to submit the Military Service measure to a popular referendum. He said that conscription was not the main issue, and he had many strings to his bow, but popular opinion, not the opinion of even the subtlest politicians, makes issues. Conscription was the main issue, and it has won.

The popularity of Sir WILFRID, economic policies upon which in other times he might well have won a verdict, the lingering attachment of many Liberals to their old leader and party, the inevitable dissatisfactions and personal disappointments caused by a long Parliament and Sir ROBERT BORDEN'S long continuance in office, the natural grumbling at war measures and conditions, all the shades of discontent and opposition were powerless to carry out the enterprise which the wonderful old man undertook under a misapprehension of facts singular for so accomplished a judge of men and politics.

Especially notable are the Union gains in the western provinces, where the economic theories of Liberalism are strong. Sir WILFRID, equally eloquent in French and English, was heard eagerly by the western crowds. They admired him, and then voted against him. Ontario, of course, was enormously Unionist. Quebec enormously Liberal and Laurier in form, anti-British in fact. The execution of the Military Service act in that province will be the most delicate task of the Union Government.

THE LIBERTY BOND SALES.

Secretary MCADOO has won the good opinion of the country by his administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department at a time when his tasks and his responsibilities surpass those imposed upon any of his predecessors since the foundation of the Government. The successful sale of two Liberty bond issues totaling $6,000,000,000, the provision of Treasury certificates putting the Government in funds in anticipation of the receipt of money from bond sales, and the device of war savings stamps, which serve the double purpose of raising money for the Government and of teaching the people the habit of thrift, are among the notable achievements for which the country gives him praise and credit. It is all the more to be regretted, therefore, that Mr. MCADOO continues to hold and express views concerning the sale of Liberty bonds at prices slightly below par which are not justified by sound principles of Government finance or in accord with the precepts of good policy. Mr. MCADOO is reported to have said at a meeting held at the Union League Club at Philadelphia on Monday evening that "any man who sells a Liberty bond below par stabs at the very life blood of the nation."

We hope the Secretary did not use those words, but if he said anything like that his criticism of the sellers of bonds at market prices was not warranted. In the first place, the daily total of the sales of the bonds of both issues at prices quoted is but an insignificant fraction of the $6,000,000,000 of bonds sold by the Government. Of the 3½s of the first Liberty bond issue there were sold on the New York Exchange on Friday last only $959,000 worth; of the 4s $1,640,000; on Monday, the sales of the 3½s amounted to $1,080,000; and of the 4s $1,656,000. The current prices for the 3½s are about 96.50, for the 4s some points above 97. Surely the number of bonds offered and sold is too small a part of the $6,000,000,000 issue to warrant any reflections whatever upon the motives of the sellers.

In the vast majority of cases necessity, not the desire to depress the bonds or any speculative motive, prompts the selling. The people were urged to invest in the bonds by appeals to their patriotism, by picturing the needs of the Government, by exhorting them to do their duty in making the world safe for democracy, by a thousand arguments never employed to promote the sale of ordinary securities. Inevitably, thousands of persons yielding to the patriotic impulse would subscribe beyond their means to make immediate payment. Institutions subscribed for bonds which they expected to sell again in order to release their resources for ordinary banking use or for subscriptions to issues yet to come. These trifling sales are thus abundantly accounted for; they are the ordinary incidents of the investment market.

But the public was told that the Liberty bonds were the world's premier security. Can any security hold first place when there is no market for it? Certainly there would be no market for Liberty bonds if their owners were forbidden to accept prices which buyers would pay. It would be unreasonable to expect buying in any large quantity at par, since investors would naturally wait for the next issue, taking their chance of a high interest rate. Moreover, buyers of these bonds were told that they were as good as currency, they could at any time be exchanged for cash. But no responsible person told the buyers that they could always sell their bonds at par. It is of common experience that when Governments are at war their securities sell at some discount, often very large.

But if Mr. MCADOO will have it that these bonds must not sell below par, he should first chide the Federal Reserve Banks for their penuriousness in loaning only 90 per cent. of par value to buyers depositing the bonds as security. If that margin does not contemplate some fall in the market, why was it established? In the case of these bonds the privilege to sell is correlative to the duty to buy. The creation of the myth, superstition, or belief that the selling of Liberty bonds at the market quotation is unpatriotic will not tend to increase the eagerness of the public to subscribe to the next issue.

PUBLIC, NOT PRIVATE ENDS.

The public is not keenly interested in the quarrels of CLAUS A. SPRECKELS with the American Sugar Refining Company. It is deeply interested in the success of the Food Administration, in the efforts of Mr. HOOVER to see to it that food supplies are conserved, equitably distributed, and sold at fair prices; for on that the health and the comfort of the people of the country depend. The public has confidence in Mr. HOOVER'S ability, already demonstrated by his great work in Belgium; it has confidence in his fairness, in the excellence of his intentions and in his freedom from all influences save those which spring from consideration for the public good.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures will fall into a serious mistake if it permits the investigation it is conducting to be swerved from its legitimate public purpose into the service of any private animosities. If the Food Administration has been guilty of errors of judgment or of practice they should be pointed out. Mr. HOOVER, we are confident, would quickly correct them and the public would be the gainer. That should be the purpose, and the sole purpose, of the investigation.

Some of the members of the committee may not like Mr. HOOVER, some may have opposed his appointment. Opposition to him will not justify any effort to turn the investigation into an instrument for the paying off of grudges. Public ends, the service of the people, not private resentments, are the sole warrant of the committee's undertaking. In the great work he is doing and has to do, it is desirable that Mr. HOOVER should have the full confidence of the people, and that means of all the people, of all the great and small merchants who deal in foodstuffs, of all the housewives and consumers. The investigation would accomplish only mischief, not good, if its proceedings should shake the confidence in Mr. HOOVER, unless it can be shown that he is unworthy of it.

ADVERTISING A BATTLE.

It is not the custom of Germany to trumpet her military intentions. When she does, the world naturally concludes that they are not her intentions at all. She has been doing an altogether unprecedented amount of trumpeting about the great blow she says she is going to strike on the western front. As long as rumors of this meditated smash came only from the allied camp they excited a good deal of disquiet, but when Germany joins in enthusiastically and adds her testimony to the same effect, the addition amounts to a large subtraction, and folks become easier in their minds.

Nevertheless, Germany has got the men and the motive. The latter is a desire to finish the war before America can get into it. There is every reason why she should strike now instead of later. All the recent testimony is that the morale of her men has been greatly heightened; not that it was ever poor, though sometimes depressed. While the Germans may still maintain on the Russian front nominally the same forces that they had before, the names are there and the men are not. A regiment consists sometimes of but 900 men, a division of but 6,000. The best men are taken out of it and sent to the western front, where they are incorporated with existing organizations there, so that the regiment still exists in the east while its main strength serves in some other regiment in the west.

Further, Germany expects the blow to be delivered and bases high hopes on it. Still it does not come; instead of it we get great quantities of language about it. It is probable that before engaging in this terrific experiment Germany wishes to see if something cannot be done by threats and coaxing. It matters not how many men she has transported to the western front or how high their morale is; she has not enough men, and cannot get enough, to make certain the success of a large scale offensive. There is the chance of breaking through, but the only certainty is that a tremendous German casualty list would be piled up, one that would exceed Verdun. Germany is not in the humor for it, unless it can show better results than Verdun did. A failure at such a cost is a thing to think about. It is true that the blow should be struck while the American force is still in the making, but it is also true that this is the worst season of the year at which to strike it.

Therefore it may be that Berlin proposes to see if something cannot first be done by scaring the foe with talk about this bloody offensive, the prospect of which the foe enjoys no more than does Germany. Along with this advertisement of threat comes the report that the Kaiser will produce another of his justly celebrated peace offers just before Christmas. It is prefaced with the ostentatious picture of KUEHLMANN and CZERNIN conferring the blessings of peace on Russia, by way of object lesson. By thus holding out a club in one hand and candy in the other Berlin may hope to avoid the necessity of making that mighty smash which, when made, might turn out to have a dreadful recoil. For it must not be forgotten that though Germany has enough men to take the offensive, she has not enough to insure success, and that if she could hold her line for a year and a half when she was not only on the defensive but reeling, so can her enemies. She is now feeling out different places along the allied line in hopes of finding a place where this assumption is not justified, where the defense is not so strong or the allied morale so good, and it is to be expected that she will not find it.

A FINANCIAL PRIORITY BOARD.

Secretary MCADOO some time since intimated that there should be Government regulation of new security issues which come into competition with Government claims upon investors. There can be no quarrel with that, but there is a matter of this nature about to claim attention which cannot be withheld. Mr. SISSON of the Guaranty Trust Company calls attention to the fact that nearly two billions of securities are approaching maturities through the next few months, and that some thought must be taken about them. That is necessary, less on their account than on account of the interference with Government finance which would result from the demoralization of the investment market by insolvencies that would follow failure to refund these maturities.

The corporations with these obligations failing due have no option to abstain from the money market. They are forced into it under conditions inviting lenders of money to profit by serving their necessities. These securities are of all sorts, municipal, railway, utility, industrial and others. Their qualities are as various as their descriptions. Single issues run above scores of millions. Should there be a moratorium? Would a compulsory extension of term on like conditions be better? Or, since the conditions agreed upon are obviously not the conditions suitable to these times, should there be new conditions imposed by disinterested authority in consideration of extensions which could otherwise hardly be arranged on any terms?

It is necessary to answer these questions before the monetary outlook can be said to be clear. The questions are propounded with no feeling of pessimism, but rather in prudent foresight. That is the reason for the suggestion that the Government is justified in action, in addition to its necessity of safeguarding its own application to the money lenders, great and small. The resources in sight are ample. It is not a question of finding ways and means, but a question of applying them, without waste and without favoritism. In default of Government action, there should be found some means of prevention of the offer of too great bargains as the alternative of avoiding bankruptcies. It is better to keep the market for securities up together than to allow it to fall together.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bolshevist Claims Disproved.

An admirer of the Bolsheviki and of what they have done and are doing in Russia recently made the mistake of writing to Gustave KERMAN, sternly asking why he had called those noble men "a usurping gang," and if he thought the overthrow of the Czar would ever have been accomplished if that task had been left for performance by the classes of Russians who in Mr. KENNAN'S eyes are "respectable." That it was a mistake to make these inquiries of a man who really knew something about Russia has promptly been proved in an article contributed by Mr. KENNAN to The Outlook—an article that contains information much needed not only by men like the one who resented criticism of the Bolsheviki, but by a good many other people who have forgotten whatever they may have known about Russian history, and who therefore are too ready to admit that the present rulers of Russia must at least be credited for having overthrown the abominable system of which NICHOLAS was the titular head.

Mr. KENNAN declares that the long, hard, dangerous work of awakening the Russian masses was done not by proletarians but by members of the bourgeoisie and the nobility. And he gives long lists of their names, some of them familiar here, like KROPOTKIN, TCHAIKOVSKY, BRESHKOVSKY, STEPNIAK, TSERETELLI, and others that are not, but not one in ten of these men and women who risked—and not a few of whom lost—their lives in the bitter struggle belonged to the class now in power.

The Lenines and the Trotzkys and all their kind preferred to hide in Switzerland or the United States, squabbling over petty variants of Socialist doctrine, while better and braver fighters for liberty took desperate chances, and went, one after the other, to the scaffold or to Siberia. It was only in years quite recent that either the peasants or the factory workers began to move or to realize the possibility of moving, and it was not until the Czar had fallen that the present leaders abandoned their safe retreats and returned to fish busily in the waters that others had so effectively troubled. It is they, and not the old revolutionists—not one of whom will have anything to do with the Bolshevist régime—who are looting the capital, destroying the army, treating for peace with the Germans, threatening to repudiate public debts, and making treacherous publication of confidential documents.

Theatrical Problems Considered.

As the managers and owners of the theatres are more interested than anybody else in the "business" done at their several establishments, it is to be presumed that more than anybody else they have endeavored to ascertain just why it is that so many of them have reason to complain that "business" is bad. Presumable is it, also, that in studying the attitude of the public due thought has been given by these experienced exploiters of the public's fondness for theatrical entertainment to the possibility that the habit of placing great blocks of tickets in the hands of speculators and agencies at large advances on box office prices may have had something to do with the observed decrease of patronage and profits.

That the possibility mentioned has impressed some of the managers as a probability is evident, from the fact that a few are making sincere—and therefore successful—efforts to eliminate the middleman. At their houses good tickets at "regular" prices can be bought from the box office, and the would-be purchaser is not told that all the seats from which he and his wife or his more-than-friend could see or hear have been sold for weeks ahead. That these exceptional managers have had their adequate reward for virtue or wisdom would seem more likely if the adoption of an expedient so simple and so easy of imitation had long since become general.

As that is not the case—as the agency habit and the extortions thereof still have the obvious approval of a majority of the managers—the indications are that the weight of opinion among the ought-to-be experts runs to a different conclusion, in spite of the fact that "business" is bad and steadily growing worse. And the majority may be right.

The problem has more factors than one, and it may well be that the custom of going to the theatre is waning not because admission fees are high, or because they are collected in a way that people in reality or pretense dislike, but because the prices of things held more essential than playgoing to the maintenance of life and the pursuit of happiness—things like meat and potatoes and an occasional pair of shoes—are now so altitudinous that only the rich can spend money for amusements.

And the rich, for all their willingness to pay for what they want, are not numerous enough to make many theatres prosperous.

Bethlehem Was Not Bombarded.

It would be interesting to hear the comments of the German Generals—and of the German Lieutenants—when they hear—if they ever do—that the British in Palestine are so little appreciative of "military necessity" that when attacking the Turks they sometimes have refrained from the usual artillery preparation because it would have destroyed structures and sites held in reverence by considerable numbers of people.

That must seem a reason strange indeed to the men who have kept up for many months an almost continuous bombardment of the cathedral at Rheims, partly because they themselves would have used it as an observation post and partly because thus they could avenge reverses suffered along the western front. That they would aim their guns as readily at Jerusalem or Bethlehem if military advantage were to be gained or hoped, in all probability the Germans would scorn to deny, and the Turkish soldiers, all more or less controlled by German officers, did not hesitate to invite bombardment of the sacred structures by firing their own cannon and machine guns from them.

The British did not reply in kind. They preferred to win at greater cost for the sake of sparing the sensibilities of the followers of the three great religions.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Lift up thy gates once more!
The soldiers of the Tenth Crusade
Are at thy temple door!
Oh, raise thine ancient battle hymn
Where Godfrey died of yore!

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
The Coeur de Lion's glance,
Saladin's troth, the lilies on
The breast of knightly France,
The faith of Simon and of John,
Are thine inheritance!

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
From Heaven's heights divine
They bend—thy warriors of old—
Their gaze on Palestine,
Where, 'neath their crests, is "Allenby"
Engraven on thy shrine!

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Oh, set thy gates ajar!
The Infidel and his ally—
The Beast—shall pass afar,
And, on thy soldiers of the cross,
Shall rise the Christmas Star.

KADRA MATH.

A VISION OF THE RED CROSS AFTER THE WAR.

"The Human Welfare Department of the Coming World Organization," It Claims the Support of Every Adult American.

By HENRY MORGENTHAU,
Former American Ambassador to Turkey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The victory of our arms is assured. The limited successes hitherto obtained by the forces of the Kaiser are as nothing when compared to the defeats which foreshadow the certain doom of autocracy. To the careful student of history the process is working out with relentless logic. The navies of Britain and America are united as one. Our sea power permits us to organize against the Kaiser, if need be, the forces of the whole world which lie behind our battle front. Through this land of ours there runs a mighty thrill, renewed with the dawn of every day. It is evident that not only our high purpose but also our full sense of mighty power in the right is beginning to move our hearts.

The stupendous sacrifices called for by the war we are making and are going to make with more than a willing spirit. We are going to give all that we have, if necessary, as a loving mother gives to her child. We would give all, even if we expected nothing more in return than the triumph of right. Yet the great costs of the war to us, in blood and treasure, are not a sacrifice at all. I feel assured that the returns we are receiving and will receive are valuable beyond calculation. Among those social assets we should rank the Red Cross, as the war has developed it, at the very head of the list.

The Red Cross is the most vital and the most promiseful non-political organization in the world at the present time. At the close of the war we shall live in a world vastly changed from what it was in the beginning. Under the new conditions we shall have new duties to perform, one to the other. These mutual obligations of man to man, of nation to nation, will require the development of new instrumentalities. If we of the Red Cross measure up to our opportunities we must have a very clear view of the future growth of our work. The Red Cross should be the human welfare department of the coming world organization. Functioning internationally, it should be organized in every town and country school district in the land. Its method of organization will permit it to concentrate its huge forces wherever humanity has need of specific help. Wherever, either through the ravages of nature or of human error, people are suffering, to that place the Red Cross will come to bind up the wounds and render first aid everywhere. Such efforts, at one time haltingly conducted on an individual scale, are already rapidly becoming collective. We shall now, through the international Red Cross, co-ordinate them on a scale unheard of hitherto. For instance, the terrible accident in Halifax required our immediate assistance. But how much assistance? Who of us should drop our daily tasks and work for Halifax? How should we best proceed? To these crucial questions nobody has been able to give an answer. The Red Cross of the future will be prepared to deal immediately and with the greatest efficiency whenever such a misfortune occurs.

In the past, great private endowments, such as the Rockefeller and the Russell Sage foundations, have done yeoman service in the cause of social welfare. These organizations are not bound up with red tape as, unfortunately, our Government agencies so often are. Also they do not confine themselves to a single city, State, or nation. It seems to me that the Red Cross might well co-ordinate if not entirely absorb all separate and limited institutions of this sort. We can thus make use of both the wealth of a Rockefeller and the executive ability of a Davison. Thus we shall eliminate duplication and waste.

We may best proceed, in all our efforts, on the basis that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The separate campaigns to abolish hookworm, consumption, and numerous other entirely preventable diseases should be undertaken by the Red Cross. We can, through this organization, begin to be truly effective in these things. We can make an end of illiteracy, we can teach the Italians to open their windows while they sleep, and the Chinese how to turn the flooding waters of their rivers into irrigated fields.

We have faith that this war will go far toward the abolition of militarism. International war, the greatest of all human atrocities, must be prevented by some sort of international organization. Concerning more local atrocities, unhappily, the facts do not permit me to be so optimistic. The horror of the Armenian massacre by the Turks now weighs heavily upon the minds of many of us. It must be the work of the Red Cross to prevent such enormities. As a means to that end the light of day is probably the most effective. If the unspeakable Turk had realized that every deed he committed would be accurately reported to the whole world, he would have taken a second thought before murdering 800,000 Armenians. But the Turks reflected that the world was looking the other way, and that their misdeeds, attracting little attention, would be condoned.

There is no need of placing any limit to the activities of our organization. If, to prevent human misery, we must proceed to wage war upon the boll-weevil and the cattle-tick, we should probably bear our banner to those fields of battle. The power of our organization will grow ever greater because of the source of that power. Moral authority is the only force we wield. Our strength will grow not only because of our efficiency, but because the whole world must ultimately accept our purpose as its own. Being non-sectarian as well as international we shall be in a position to translate universal religious principles into human realities.

Let me not be understood as suggesting that the Red Cross is to replace any religious or political organization now in existence. We are to occupy a field opened to us by the new conditions and the new demands of our times. Our Governments have hitherto generally devoted themselves to the protection of property rights. Their means of authority have been of the same material as the objects of that authority. The Red Cross does not have to do with property rights and their protection, but with human well-being and its advancement. Just because it comes to serve all it shall inevitably win the respect of all and finally the love and support of all. Indeed, it is only upon such a basis as this that the temple of our future civilization can be solidly constructed. And this is the fundamental reason why we are justified in urging every adult American to join with us, to share in the enthusiasm that moves us, and to bear his part in the performance of the enormous tasks which we have set ourselves to do.

HENRY MORGENTHAU.
New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

OLD ITALIAN TABLE COVER BRINGS $4,000

The Top Price at Second Day's Sale of Volpi Art Treasures, Which Yields $59,235.

PROMINENT PEOPLE BUYERS

Six 16th Century Ligurian Walnut Chairs Fetch $840, and a Pair of Velvet Cushions $650.

Four thousand dollars for a single table cover was the high price at the Volpi sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. It was one of the fine old Italian velvets which are worth almost their weight in gold, a sixteenth century piece, of a beautiful shade of blue, embroidered in gold and with a border of gold galloon 7 feet 7 inches long by 6 wide, and it went to Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent. Another table cover of old Italian red velvet, seventeenth century, with a wide border of gold galloon and finished with gold looped-edge braid, brought the second highest price of the day, $3,400, going to W. W. Seaman, agent. This was 21 feet 3½ inches long by 11 feet 6 wide. There was a large attendance at the sale, and the total for the day was $39,235, making the grand total for the two days $67,915.

Among the people present, most of whom were buyers, were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mrs. H. L. Topping, Mrs. Jean St. Cyr, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and the stage was represented by David Warfield and Elsie Ferguson.

Among other pieces bringing good prices were four seventeenth century covers of light-blue Italian velvet, each bordered with gold galloon and lined with red. They went to a buyer giving the name of Andrews for $4,000, $1,000 each. They were all 10 feet 6 inches long by 6 feet wide.

Vitali Bengulat was a large buyer. To him went, among the most interesting pieces, six lengths of eighteenth century red silk damask, with a design of large scrolls and leaves and the arms of the Borghese family. There were about 118 yards in all, each piece 24 feet in length. For a similar red silk damask, also six lengths, the same amount, Otto Bernet, agent, paid $1,800. The pattern of this damask was a bold design of flowers and acanthus leaf scrolls, and each length of silk was finished with gold galloon and heavy gold and silk fringe.

Four Italian light blue velvet covers, bordered with gold galloon and lined with red silk, went to Bengulat for $900 each. Three were 10 feet 9 by 6 feet in size and one a trifle larger. For a set of six sixteenth century Ligurian walnut arm chairs, upholstered in red velvet, the same buyer paid $840; and the same price for a pair of sixteenth century Italian walnut chairs, red velvet upon seat and back, finished with yellow silk galloons and fringe, and $840 for another set of sixteenth century walnut arm chairs, with red velvet upholstery, finished with oval brass-headed nails. A set of three sixteenth century Tuscan walnut arm chairs, upholstered in red velvet, finished with silk galloon and heavy fringe, the finials of the side pieces of the back elaborate rococo, scroll carved, went to Miss R. H. Lorenz for $510. A sixteenth century Tuscan walnut table, 16 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, with elaborate end supports, went to Orselli for $825.

One of the highest prices for its size was paid by Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, $500 for a seventeenth century Florentine table cover of light blue velvet with a deep border and graceful corner pieces closely embroidered in gold. This was 8 feet 5¾ inches long and 3 feet 8 wide. Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter paid $320 for a seventeenth century Italian yellow velvet table cover finished with a border of gold lace. To Mrs. Topping went a seventeenth century panel green silk, with an all-over pattern of fine scrolls, flowers, and leaves, embroidered in gold and silver with a narrow gold fringe, for $500.

S. Fiarintini paid $400 for a seventeenth century velvet cover and two cushion covers of warm soft blue velvet bordered with gold galloon, and $750 for a large crimson velvet portiere bordered with gold galloon and with fasseled fringe. Mrs. William Guggenheim gave $650 for a pair of sixteenth century Italian velvet cushions with gold embroidered border of scrolls, flowers, and leaves. A second pair of cushions to match went to Otto Fernet, agent, for $750. To the same buyer went a 10-foot red velvet table cover with gold galloon border and fringe for $510.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when the remainder of the furniture will be sold, a number of tapestries, some paintings, including six by Pietro Longhi, and a lovely Sienese colored wood carving, a standing figure of the Virgin, "The Annudation."

WILSON FAVORS MEETING.

Advises National Education Association Not to Abandon Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson has written to the National Education Association that he sees no reason why its annual meeting at Pittsburgh, June 30 to July 6, 1918, should be interfered with. Because of rumors that the Government did not wish the meeting to be held and that it might be part of German propaganda, J. B. Crabtree, Secretary of the Association, wrote to the President asking if the meeting was objectionable. Mr. Wilson replied:

"My Dear Mr. Crabtree:

"You are quite right. It is my decided opinion that you should do everything in your power to promote the interest in the work of the schools, at this time especially perhaps, and I see no reason why the annual session of the National Education Association should be interfered with in any way."

In his letter Mr. Crabtree called attention to the war program of the association last year, and said 736 of its members had joined the military service.

ART NOTES.

Yesterday Mr. Demetrius Triffilis exhibited in his studio a recently painted portrait of Lady Aberdeen, which has been presented to a national gallery in Canada. The portrait is one of high distinction, brilliant and pure in color, easy and true in draughtsmanship and with a peculiar graciousness and simplicity of expression. The sitter wears a dark gown with Irish lace at the throat and a bunch of pansies that serve to gather together the color notes of the composition and also to represent the national symbol.

A drawing of the same subject in red chalk yields a slightly less formal impression. Other portrait heads and color studies shown at the same time indicate the artist's suppleness of hand and quickness of mind to adopting his handling to the character of his theme.

CAN'T STARVE FOES, PERSIUS INSISTS

Washington Gets Text of His Warning to Germans Concerning England.

RIDICULE FOR OPTIMISTS

Points to Germany's Own Case as Proof That U-Boats Haven't Met Expectation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The full text of an article by Captain Persius, the German writer on naval matters, warning the German people not to be carried away with what he regards as the oversanguine expectations of the German U-boat advocates, has been received in Washington. Extracts from this article which appeared in the Berlin Tageblatt have been published by THE TIMES, but the entire article was officially made public here today. It follows:

"Letters asking about the prospects of the submarine war are constantly reaching me in large numbers. Recently their tone has become more urgent. They express more and more impatience which may be summed up in the question, 'When shall we have overcome England?'

"Throughout Germany the successes of our submarines are watched with the tensest attention. Hindenburg said on July 2: 'The war is won for us if we withstand enemy attacks until the submarine campaign has done its work. At no/far distant date our enemies will be forced to sue for peace.' Our confidence is unshaken that our brave armies will withstand enemy attacks. The only thing lacking is, 'Has the submarine done its work?' It is natural, therefore, that our longings constantly turn to the results of the submarine campaign and that the subject is the constantly discussed. 'How long will our enemies' tonnage, especially that of Great Britain, last to enable them to continue the war?'

Points to Other Warnings.

"There is no ground for impatience by readers of the Tageblatt. They have been steadily warned since the beginning of the war on commerce, on Feb. 18, 1915, to observe the utmost patience. We have always pointed out that no exaggerated hopes were justified and that it entirely depended on the quantity and the quality of the means available when the desired goal would come within measurable distance. This goal, it may be remarked, was never comparable with that the frenzied fancies of annexationists imagined. When the unrestricted campaign began on Feb. 1 of this year hopes which are difficult of realization were raised by all sorts of thoughtless words, such as 'starvation,' 'overthrow of England,' &c. In his enthusiasm many a valiant scribbler made calculations on paper which were like those of a certain milkmaid. The collector of such articles which do little service to our country now has a fine collection, which includes quite important names. Now these prophets are quite dumfounded. The matter is too serious to be allowed to remain the subject of chauvinistic dreams. A reflecting man rejects any question of the starvation and overthrow of England. For him the only question is 'can we by diminishing English tonnage induce the English to show themselves inclined at no distant date for a peace which will be acceptable to us?' One who answers this question hopefully need not at once be classed as an incurable optimist. What reasons are there for an optimism which is to some extent justifiable?

"There is little use in investigating statistics of the number of ships England had available at the beginning of the war, what the activity of the yards was, how much neutral tonnage she has forced into her service, and how great her losses have been. The layman does not like to read figures, and the conscientious expert is today skeptical toward them, as he has been too often deceived in the course of the war.

"No serious expert will today undertake to say that the figures are absolutely reliable, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to investigate the results of the submarine campaign, that is to say, the figures of the tonnage now available for the enemy, of tonnage actually destroyed, of the additions, whether by purchase from neutrals, new buildings, &c. Nevertheless, there are various calculations available compiled with noteworthy care, but they cannot claim to be absolutely reliable.

"Statements by the English have to be accepted with caution. The unrestricted language of the press and the endeavor to depict the situation as black to the general public, in order to make them realize the seriousness of the situation and to make them economize, lead to representations on which we should lay no value in our own interest if we wish to avoid false hopes.

"For example, The Economist recently said that on Jan. 1 there were 10,000,000 tons available for mercantile purposes. By July 1 the losses had been about 3,000,000 tons. If another three millions are lost by Jan. 1, 1918, only four would be left at the beginning of next year, to which should be added one and a half million of newly built ships.

"In answering the question, 'What has been the result of the sinking of enemy merchant ships by our submarines so far, and what will the probable effect be in the future?' it is as well to use a little common sense. If the English have so far been able to secure their food supplies, they have at least four months without anxiety in front of them. As they have now their harvest, even if they receive no imports during these months, the food question cannot therefore become acute before January, 1918.

"It must, however, also be remembered that during the next few months considerable supplies of grain, &c., will reach England, so that it may hardly be assumed that a scarcity of food will induce England to sue for peace in the next half year. We already gave a similar account of the situation on March 28, when we quoted the evidence of Dr. Harms of Kiel. Even then we frankly pointed out that we must be cautious in using the word 'starvation.' Just as the German people does not allow itself to be starved straight away, so it is with other peoples. There are all sorts of ways out of the difficulty.

Still Have a Big Task.

"It is wiser to adhere to the hope that England will be induced to make peace as a result of the serious want of tonnage which will arise with the sinkings of her merchantmen. In all human probability the submarines will continue to be able to sink considerably more ships than are built, even if we take the whole production of enemy and neutral countries into calculation against us. This, of course, can only be said under the presupposition that no panacea against the submarine is found. Without giving any definite figures it should therefore be clear to the calm-thinking layman that our submarines have still a considerable task to perform, and no sensible man would give any time limit within which it will be performed."

Barnard Trustees Elect Officers.

The Board of Trustees of Barnard College elected the following officers for 1918 at a recent meeting: Chairman—John G. Milburn; Vice Chairman—Mrs. A. A. Anderson; Clerk—Frederic R. Jennings; Treasurer—George A. Plimpton. A resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the services of Dr. Silas B. Brownell, who had been Chairman of the board since 1904, but who was, on account of his health

RED CROSS PASSES ITS HALF-WAY MARK

Reports Indicate That More Than 250,000 New Members Have Enrolled.

WOMEN LEAD IN CAMPAIGN

Mrs. R. Hirsch's Team at Head with 440 Recruits Yesterday—100 Per Cent. Club Is Growing.

With 20 per cent. of the returns in the Red Cross Membership Campaign Committee announced at 9 o'clock last night that the names of 57,000 new members of the Red Cross had been reported by canvassers and booth managers in Manhattan. This would indicate that more than 250,000 new members have joined the Red Cross since Monday morning, when the campaign for 500,000 new members in Manhattan began. Wellington E. Bull, the campaign manager, predicted last night that instead of 500,000 the Red Cross will gain nearer 1,000,000 new members by next Monday night, when the campaign ends.

The number of new members obtained by the leading teams up to 7 o'clock last night, as reported to headquarters, shows that the place of honor belongs to the team of which Mrs. R. Hirsch is leader, with 440 new members. The following teams are: Mrs. Benjamin Lewisohn, 413 members; Mrs. Henry James, 390; Mrs. F. L. Luts, 384, and Mrs. E. P. Richardson, 322. The leading men teams with their leaders are Herbert Rawson, 156; H. W. Leitch, 119; K. M. Backer, 114; E. D. Challenger, 110, and F. W. Knight, 100. The reports from the Red Cross booths in all parts of the city were not available last night. That in the Bankers' Trust Company's office, however, unofficially reported 350 new members obtained on Monday, and nearly 1,000 yesterday.

Headquarters has established an honor roll of firms which enroll their full force. It is known as the 100 Per Cent. Club, and is the outcome of a challenge issued by the Endicott-Johnson Company of Endicott, N. Y., to New York firms. A telegram was sent several days ago announcing that the company had enrolled 12,000 of its 12,000 employes, and asked if New York could do any better. Those on the honor roll last night were Lord & Taylor, Franklin Simon & Co., James McCreery & Co., Benwit, Teller & Co., Brokaw Brothers, James A. Hearn & Son, Inc., C. G. Gunther's Sons, Arnold Constable & Co., Oppenheim Collins & Co., Cammeyer's, Spear & Co., J. & J. Slater, and Bloomingdale Brothers. Albert B. Ashforth, Chairman of the Booths Committee said last night:

"Our reports show that more than 3,000 of the booths are in operation, and there would have been the full 5,000 but for a misunderstanding of what the booth is on the part of some firms, and the fact that it did not fit in other stores. Some of the stores which are very busy thought a booth would interefere with Christmas shoppers and refused to let them in the stores. Since they have found out how little room they take and how attractive they are with the uniformed 'nurses' in charge, they have been sending to us to have the women and booths sent around, so that probably by tomorrow night the entire 5,000 booths will be in operation."

Reports from outside the city came slowly. Philadelphia reported 100,000, and the remainder of Pennsylvania for seventeen chapters is added 25,000. The Lake Division, with a goal of 1,083,000, reported the first day added 260,000, double the daily average necessary. Binghamton reported 12,350 enrollments. The banner report came from Atlantic Highlands, where, out of a population of 1,271, there were 980 enrollments.

CURB ON RED CROSS WINDOW DISPLAYS

Plan for Christmas Eve Illumination Modified to Avoid Danger of Fire.

In a statement made public last night, the National Board of Fire Underwriters sounded a warning against the suggestion made by the Washington Headquarters of the American Red Cross in its drive for 10,000,000 new members that on Christmas eve the new members display the Red Cross service flag in the windows of their residences, with lighted candles placed behind them. It was figured by the Red Cross authorities that a display of this kind would add stimulus to the campaign for new members.

While the National Headquarters also recommended the use of electric lights in the window illumination wherever practicable, the Fire Underwriters fear that the use of candles will predominate. W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, said there was no intent on the part of the board to hamper the work of the Red Cross. The objection to the use of candles in the decoration of windows was, however, described as a serious life and fire hazard.

"The combination of lighted candles and home windows, as ordinarily dressed," the statement said, "is about as safe as the proverbial match and gunpowder barrel. Windows contain curtains of light and inflammable material. The Red Cross "service flags" which it is desired to illuminate are printed upon thin tissue paper, and holiday windows also are frequently used to display Christmas wreaths, than which few things are more easily set on fire. Mr. Mallalieu made a special trip to Washington in order to attempt to obtain the countermanding of the suggestion."

This, the statement said, resulted in the following telegram sent to all Red Cross Chapters throughout the country:

Immediate action. National Board of Fire Underwriters feels Christmas Eve ornamentation involves fire risk, and in view of their judgment desire to do all possible to guard against risk. Please instruct chapter heads and workers and give wide publicity through press concerning fire hazard involved and importance of not using a lighted candle. Be sure direction is given for taking down all curtains, so that homes of less intelligent classes will not be endangered. Christmas Eve observance can be carried through by raising of shades and letting light of room illuminate the service flag in window, or electric bulb behind flag suggested, could be used on service flag. National Board does not expect us to withdraw any posters or advertising already planned.

HENRY P. FOWLER,
Business Manager American Red Cross.

Supplementing this effort, letters have been sent to 343 fire chiefs, covering all of the important cities in the United States, in part as follows:

The American Red Cross, in furthering its magnificent humanitarian campaign, has, as you doubtless know, distributed large numbers of Red Cross "service flags," to be pasted or pinned in the windows of homes throughout the country. Its officers have perfected the striking plan of making these service flags, printed as they are upon thin paper, features in a lighted window display upon Christmas Eve; but, unfortunately, instructions were not sent out that lighted candles be placed behind them. This quite inadvertently introduces an element of fire hazard, which you will readily appreciate, in the universality of Red Cross membership makes this hazard a large one.

Upon this calling attention to this fact, the Red Cross officials promptly sent out an urgent telegram to its different chapters abolishing the lighted candle suggestion and substituting therefor an electric light or the mere raising of the curtain. We fear, however, that a large percentage of the millions to whom these flags and the original instructions have already gone may fail to note the modifying order, and any local publicity that you may secure will be a most desirable aid.

The hope was expressed at the offices of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 William Street, that in spite of the wide circulation of the original suggestion a considerable measure of the hazard might be corrected.

WAR BENEFIT AT THE RITZ.

Musicians and Fencers Aid Medical Military Association.

A benefit to further the cause of the American Medical Military Aid Association, organized to furnish medical attention to the families of enlisted men, was held last night at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The program consisted of an entertainment followed by a ball. Those who took part in the musical program were Emily Gresser, violinist, Sam Franko, violinist, and Morris Eisner, piano. An interesting exhibition of fencing took place between mixed women's and men's teams representing New York and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia team consisted of Mary A. Bradley, Eleanor M. Ashterman, Frank Goodfellow, Francis Tetez, and William Kohler, and the New York team included Florence Walton, Adelaide Gehrig, Leo Nunez, Steddiford Pitt, and Dr. J. Ernest Gigmoux. John Allaire and William Straus gave a bayonet exhibition, and Professor James Murray and Mr. Pitt went through a sabre drill.

The patronesses were Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. William H. Erhart, Mrs. Wolf Frudenthal, Mrs. William Leon Graves, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. Graham H. Hammond, Mrs. H. Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. S. S. Menken, Mrs. Willis G. Nash, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Samuel T. Shaw, Mrs. George M. Tuttle, Mrs. Marcus Zino Steffanson, and Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood.

ROB BANK MESSENGER.

Two Men Get $1,000 in Hold-Up in an Elevator.

As he was entering an elevator in a building at 3 Washington Place yesterday, Charles Scattron, a bank messenger employed by the State Bank, Grand and Norfolk Streets, was attacked and robbed by two Italians, who got nearly $1,000 from him.

Scattron started from the bank with a bag containing $1,068, to deliver sums to various concerns for pay rolls. As he entered 3 Washington Place to go to the office of the Gotham Feather Company he was seized by two men, and before he could protest pushed into the elevator. There he and the operator of the elevator were bound, and the leather bag with the money taken away. The elevator was operated by one of the robbers, who took the car to the fourth floor, where the bag was thrown out. Then the thieves jumped out and ran.

Scattron freed himself from his bonds and ran after them. A crowd joined in the chase, and one of the men hid in a doorway at 40 East Eighth Street. The police were directed to the place where the man was hidden, but failed to locate him. A search of the building discovered a man, who gave his name as Joseph Salvatore of 35 Watts Street. He was arrested, and held on a charge of assault and robbery after identification by Scattron.

Anderson-Tompkins Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Anderson of New York and Dobbs Ferry announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Loretta Anderson, to Hiram D. Tompkins, Jr., of Yonkers. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

A Dinner to the James M. Becks.

Dr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening for Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck. The dinner will be followed by official French war pictures, shown for the first time in this country.

JEWS VOTE $600,000 FOR WAR SUFFERERS

First Appropriation from $10,000,000 Fund Will Aid Poland and Lithuania.

RELIEF FOR PALESTINE

Christians and Mohammedans to Share in Bounty of Americans—Cry from Rumania Answered.

The Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers met yesterday for the first time since the close of the campaign which brought in $10,000,000 the country over for Jewish war relief, and appropriated about $600,000 of this sum for immediate distribution. The appropriations are made contingent on the consent of the War Trade Board, with which and the State Department the committee has conducted all negotiations regarding the distribution of relief funds. Such consent has always been promptly forthcoming.

Of the money appropriated yesterday $300,000 goes to Poland and Lithuania, making a total of $800,000 appropriated for relief in these districts in little more than a fortnight. This will be distributed under the direction of Max Senior and Dr. Boris Bogen, the committee's Dutch representatives, who have conducted the work since America entered the war.

The sum of $300,000 was appropriated for distribution in Palestine under the direction of American Consular officials, who went from Alexandria to Jerusalem immediately after the British captured the Holy City. Of this $100,000 is to be used for general relief, and, according to a resolution previously adopted by the board, it will be employed to relieve emergency cases of need among Christians and Mohammedans as well as among Jews.

Another hundred thousand is to be used for eleemosynary institutions, and the remaining $100,000 will be used to equip a fully supplied medical unit which will be sent at once to combat disease which has spread among the civilian population of Palestine, owing to the condition of malnutrition from which it has long been suffering.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for relief in Rumania, and $50,000 for work at Saloniki, where thousands of refugees from the Balkans have congregated.

For Turkey outside of Palestine $25,000 was appropriated for the continuance of soup kitchens, and $3,500 was voted to enable the local committee in Alexandria to purchase new bedding and clothing in time for distribution among the refugees at Passover. The monthly appropriation for the maintenance of these refugees was increased to $2,000.

The meeting was held at 52 William Street, and was attended by Felix M. Warburg, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Arthur Lehman, and Paul Baerwald, Treasurers; Albert Lucas, Secretary, and others.

Jacob Billikopf, who was in charge of the raising of the $10,000,000 fund, left yesterday for a visit at White Sulphur Springs with Mr. Rosenwald. Before leaving he was the guest at a small dinner given by men who had been associated with him in the final $5,000,000 campaign here.

Nathan S. Jonas, head of the Brooklyn committee, which raised $300,000 during the intensive campaign in that borough, yesterday declared that the desired total of $500,000, which there is still hope of attaining by private activity, before Dec. 31, might have been reached if Manhattan business men living in Brooklyn had given in their home instead of their place of business.

Among the additional contributions to the $10,000,000 fund announced yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee were the following:

M. M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla., (additional)	$5,000
Omaha, Neb., Committee	3,000
St. Louis, Mo., Committee	5,000
Indianapolis, Ind., Committee	4,000
Congregation Kol Israel, A. P.	1,000
Spokane, Wash., Jewish Relief Com.	1,000
Atlantic City, N. J., Committee	1,000
Nashville, Tenn., Committee	1,000
Grand Forks, N. Dak., Committee	1,100
Pant-Ei Congregation, (additional)	1,000

WATCH ON PEARSON'S.

Attention of Federal Authorities Directed to Its Slurs on the War.

The attention of the Federal authorities was called yesterday to the January issue of Pearson's Magazine, which contains many articles sympathetic to Germany, laudatory references to Trotsky and Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist leaders, adverse comment on the peace attitude of President Wilson, and uncomplimentary references to Premier Lloyd George of England. America and England, it is stated, are more severe in their treatment of "conscientious objectors" than the Old World despotisms. Alsace-Lorraine, according to a pro-German contributor, wants to remain German instead of French.

Captain Frank Kleinschmidt, a German-born American citizen, who for a time during the present war fought with the Central Powers on the east fronts, and is now back in America, writes in the magazine:

Germany is introducing into Prussia a more liberal franchise than obtains in England—a franchise such as President Wilson demanded; why should he not take up again his splendid slogan "peace without victory" and bring it to fulfillment? Should he refuse, Mr. Asquith probably will again be Prime Minister and guide the ship of state into the port of peace. In a year or so there will perhaps be an intimate understanding between Great Britain and Germany; Hertling and Lansdowne, Bernstorff and Curzon are of the same stuff.

This is quoted from an article headed "Lord versus President," the author of which is Frank Harris, editor of the magazine:

The courts have already dealt harshly enough with the conscientious objectors; there are some thousands of them in England in prisons, we understand, for terms ranging from six months to several years, and now they are to be disfranchised.

The peacemakers in this world are certain to be persecuted; they can console themselves with the reflection that they are worse treated in England and America, which profess to be homes of liberty, than in any of the despotisms.

This is an excerpt from an editorial in the January Pearson's, captioned "Conscientious Objectors":

By the way, we were told the other day that the U-boat menace had been completely put an end to, but this week the loss of British capital ships again jumped to ten, and we learn that in the last ten months 3,000,000 tons of British shipping—more, that is, than Britain has ever built in a year—has been sent to the bottom.

This is also from the January Pearson's:

Of course, to talk of Lenine being bought by German gold seems to me silly. It would be truer to say that Lloyd George was bought by English gold and English position and English society.

It was pointed out that these were fair samples of many articles of the same kind in previous issues.

SUES CUBAN FOR $300,000.

Mercedes Bazan Charges Miguel Perez with Breach of Promise.

Miguel Diaz Perez, a wealthy Cuban, living at the Claridge Hotel, has been sued in the Supreme Court for $300,000 damages for breach of promise by Miss Mercedes Zayas Bazan of 1,606 Broadway. The facts became known yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Gavegan directed Perez to testify before trial on the application of the plaintiff, who seeks to prove that he promised to marry her in 1911 and again last August. The plaintiff says Perez represented that he was single, but she asserts he has a wife in Spain.

Miss Bazan further alleges that she and her mother went to live at the defendant's home in Havana on his promise to wed her and that she came here with him last August. When he repudiated the promise of marriage, she says, he agreed to pay her $1,000 a month for life, and now refuses to keep that promise, she declares. She sues for a sum sufficient to yield $1,000 a month.

MRS. HOWLAND WEDS OGDEN H. HAMMOND

Widow of Dulany Howland Marries Son of Late General—His First Wife Lost on Lusitania.

The marriage of Ogden H. Hammond, a son of the late General John H. Hammond, U. S. A., of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Marguerite McClure Howland, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David McClure and widow of Dulany Howland, was quietly solemnized yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the bride, at 22 West Forty-ninth Street. The Rev. Father William Martin of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated. Mrs. Howland had no attendants, and Mr. Hammond had his brother as his best man. There were no ushers, as none except the members of the immediate families were present, and there was no reception after the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have taken a house in West Forty-eighth Street, where they will make their home on their return from their honeymoon trip.

The engagement was announced on Saturday last. Mr. Hammond's first wife was lost in the Lusitania disaster in May, 1915. She was Miss Mary Stevens, a member of the old Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken. Mr. Hammond's sister, Miss Margaret V. E. Hammond, married Louis Starr, Jr., of New York and Bernardsville, N. J. His brother, James Henry Hammond, married Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.

ROCKEFELLER FIRE A PLOT.

Cleveland Officials Seeking Two Discharged Employes of Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Thomas Doreen, Chief Fire Inspector, announced tonight that the discovery of two empty five-gallon oil cans near the ruins of John D. Rockefeller's Forest Hill home established that the fire which destroyed the structure early this morning was of incendiary origin. Two discharged employes of Mr. Rockefeller will be arrested if they can be found.

"Evidence disclosed in the investigation today has convinced me that the fire was started by two former employes, who were disappointed when discharged from the estate," said Mr. Doreen. "My inspectors have been able to establish that the two men were not at their homes shortly before the flames were discovered. On the contrary, evidence has been obtained that these men were actually on the premises two hours before the fire started. The men live in an Italian district on the east side.

"The men were discharged after an altercation with the ground foreman. The controversy involved their work and the amount of wages due."

PLEAD FOR WOMEN ADDICTS.

Mrs. Lydig and Others Say They Should Be Treated as Patients.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Miss Sarah G. Mulhall, and other officers of the Women's Conservation Movement read statements before the Joint Legislative Committee on Drug Addicts in the City Hall yesterday of their work in aiding women who use drugs and alcohol. They challenged the assertion of Associate Justice Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions that the testimony of addicts ought to be investigated and that the courts ought to have fuller supervision over drug cases.

Mrs. Lydig and Miss Mulhall said that from the 600 cases of addicts they had cared for in the six years of their conservation movement the most striking opinion that most of the addicts ought to be handled as patients and not as criminals. They deplored the fact that there was no public sanitarium for treating addicts now sent to prisons as criminals.

Justice Collins denied that the courts were anxious to treat addicts as criminals, and he told Senator Whitney, Chairman of the committee, that there had been fewer cases in the courts since Senator Whitney became law last July. Irving McKenna of the Bronx Welfare Association said he knew of physicians who had been writing fraudulent prescriptions for drugs and alleged that one doctor was Chairman of a local Exemption Board. Mrs. Lydig alleged that some addicts had received drugs in the city prisons.

Our present-day management of the drug sufferer," said Mrs. Lydig, "is not treatment—it is brutality tempered. If you please, with ignorance. To bail the drug trafficker may help, but to jail the drug sufferer cannot possibly. The drug addict is a patient, a sufferer, a victim of his own habit, if you will; he is not, however, in the last analysis, a criminal."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ARMSTRONG ROSE, wife of Dr. Henry W. Rose and active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 644 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year. She was born in Brooklyn and formerly for fifteen years lived in Westerly, R. I.

Mrs. AMY LANDON GURLITZ, wife of Augustus T. Gurlitz and the grand-daughter of Joseph Wesley Harper of Harper & Bros., died on Monday at her home, 109 Clark Street, Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. STELLA PHELPS JOOST, wife of Christopher Joost, for many years with the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, is dead at the home of her aunt, 256 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

FRANK FREAR, 72 years old, who served for three years in a Connecticut regiment during the Civil War, died at his home in Bayport, L. I., from heart disease.

ANTHONY QUIS, for more than sixty years an employe of the street car companies in Brooklyn, died on Sunday in the Eastern District, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 67 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, formerly for fifty years proprietor of the old New York Hotel, Broadway and Waverley Place, Manhattan, died at his home, 106 Bay Thirty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, on Sunday. He was born in Spain eighty-five years ago.

JOHN H. FEENEY, head of the firm of Feeney & Sons, undertakers in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 1,807 Broadway, Brooklyn. Mr. Feeney was a veteran of the civil war.

CHRISTOPHER MARTENS, 83 years old, a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and of St. Albans Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., died on Sunday at his home, 506 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city and was an old-time policeman.

EDWARD J. LYONS, a civil war veteran and formerly for twenty years in the employ of the Ward and Mallory steamship companies, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Sunday after an operation. His home was at 102 Union Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK WEBSTER, a retired contractor and appraiser for insurance companies, died at his home, 132 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM S. CROFUT, 83 years old, owner of a hotel at Great Barrington, Mass., and formerly an official of the New England Telephone Company in Connecticut, died in Great Barrington yesterday.

ROBERT C. HAFF, an employe of the United States Sub-Treasury here, died in South Jersey yesterday.

CHARLES FRITH, electrical inventor, died suddenly in Milwaukee on Monday.

WALTER R. BEANE, Treasurer of the East Hartford Trust Company of Hartford, Conn., died in a hospital there on Monday.

EVERETT J. WALLACE, who had been connected with the Montreal branch of the United States Immigration Service as Assistant Commissioner, died at his home in White River Junction, Vt., on Monday. He was 61 years old.

WILLIAM GEORGE FOSTER, Jr., a resident of Interested the son of William George Foster, an advertising man of this city, died on Sunday from pneumonia in his nineteenth year. He lived with his parents at 56 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

GEORGE ROBERT LATHAM, a former Congressman from the Second West Virginia District, died on Sunday at his home in Buckhannon, W. Va., in his eighty-sixth year.

M. XENOPHOL, Rumanian Minister to Japan, is dead at Tokio, following an operation on the kidney.

WILLIAM FIX, 62 years old, Superintendent of the Manila-Anchor Brewing Company's plant at Dobbs Ferry, died in the Dobbs Ferry Hospital yesterday.

JOHN WISWALL DRAYTON, aged 48, of Plainfield, N. J., for many years with the fire insurance firm of Sec. Depew, New York, and more recently with the Standard Aircraft Company, died in Plainfield yesterday. He was a native of Jersey City.

ALFRED F. WHITE, editor and publisher of Rubber Trade, 271 Thames Street, died suddenly last night at his home, 105 West Seventy-seventh Street, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. White came to this city from Wilmington, Del., thirty years ago.

Mrs. HANNAH AGNES CRONIN, born in Quebec, Canada, seventy-two years ago and the widow of John D. Cronin, a merchant, died on Sunday at her home, 903 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DEWEY.—On Dec. 18, 1917, to Captain and Mrs. Frederick A. Dewey, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann.

Engaged.

TOMPKINS—ANDERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Willis Anderson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Loretta Anderson, to Mr. Hiram D. Tompkins, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y.

ROOT—TAYLOR.—Ruth M. Taylor to Lieut. Kenneth E. Root.

Married.

KRIEGER—KODZIESEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Kodsiesen of Edgemere, L. I., announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth Jane to George Stewart Krieger, by Dr. F. de Sola Mendes.

NETTER—GLASER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 215 Audubon Av., William Netter to Frances Glaser.

TYNG—HAPGOOD.—On Dec. 14, 1917, at St. George's Church, Paris, France, Ruth, daughter of Norman Hapgood and Emilie Bigelow Hapgood, to Lieutenant Sewell Tappan Tyng, son of the Late Sewell Tappan Tyng of New York City.

HARRIS—DAVIDSON.—Dec. 17, Tena Davidson to Arthur H. Harris.

Died.

ANTISELL.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Dec. 17, 1917, Thomas M. Antisell. Funeral services will be held at 36 Hanover Av., Elmhurst, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery, Matawan, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

BALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Middleton, 40 East 62d St., Cassie A. Ball, dearly beloved wife of George W. Ball. Funeral private.

BANCROFT.—Suddenly, Monday, Dec. 17, George Bancroft, only son of Aaron and the late Caroline B. Bancroft. Funeral service on Wednesday at 4 P. M. at his late residence, 163 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

BARNABEE.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, Henry Clay Barnabee, on Dec. 16, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.
HAMILTON BELL, Secretary.

BISSELL.—At her home in New York City, on Dec. 18, Clara Buckmaster Cole, widow of John Bennett Bissell and daughter of the late Rev. Hiram Halbrook and Margarete Buckmaster Cole. Services at 704 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J., at 11:30 Thursday morning, Dec. 20.

BOLMER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, Dec. 18, at his residence, the National Art Club, Thomas H. Bolmer, son of the late Manuel T. Bolmer. Funeral service will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BRECK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 17, at Mount Vernon, Francina T. Breck, widow of Charles J. Breck. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. S. Simpson, 146 Urban St., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station (New Haven Railroad) at 1:06 P. M.

BUCK.—On Monday, Dec. 17, at 9 Lowell Road, Schenectady, N. Y., Elizabeth Davis Buck, wife of Dr. Alfred E. Buck and daughter of Owen W. Davis of New York. Her friends are asked not to send flowers.

CAHILL.—Suddenly, at Plandome, L. I., on the morning of Dec. 18, John James, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. P. Cahill, aged 7 months and 23 days.

CRAGER.—Rosalie, in her 74th year, beloved wife of the late Julius, and dear mother of Henrietta Meyer, Annie Friedman, Beatrice Schneider, Henry and Martin Crager. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Queen Esther Ladies' Society invited.

DRAYTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, James Wiswall Drayton, in his 46th year. Funeral private.

DWYER.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., December 17, 1917, Thomas H. Dwyer, in his 77th year, husband of the late Mary Ann Dwyer. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, Croton Falls, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

FRANK.—At the Birchwood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Lena Frank, beloved mother of Mrs. William R. Silverstein and Mrs. Ida L. Frank. Services Thursday, 2 P. M., from Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, corner Lexington Av. and 55th St.

GILLIES.—Dec. 17, 1917, Agnes Mary Gillies, daughter of the late James and Helen Gillies. Funeral from her late residence, 555 West 141st St., on Thursday, 10 o'clock. Interment private.

GREENE.—Edward Shippen, Lieutenant, United States Navy, retired, Dec. 18, at Cambridge, Mass., in the thirty-third year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

GUITERAS.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member Ramon Guiteras, on Dec. 18, 1917. JOHN DREW, President.

HAMILTON BELL, Secretary.

GURLITZ.—Monday, Dec. 17, at her residence, 109 Clark St., Brooklyn, Amy Landon, wife of Augustus T. Gurlitz and daughter of the late Elizabeth Harper and Dillon Stephens Landon. Funeral private.

HARRIOT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917, Helen M., wife of the late Joseph E. Harriot and daughter of the late Prof. Francis H. Nash. Services will be held at the residence of her son, Cortland Av., Friday at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting upon arrival of 12:07 train from Grand Central Station. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HEDGE.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Dec. 17, 1917, Gertrude, only child of Herbert T. and Anna Foley Hedge, aged 20 months. Funeral services at the residence, 265 Lincoln Av., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock.

HILDRETH.—On Dec. 17, Harriet P., aged 81, at Northampton, Mass., widow of the late Jerome B. Hildreth and beloved mother of Percy S. Hildreth. Interment private.

HORNER.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Ernest Horner, aged 56 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,210 Simpson St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

HUNT.—On Monday, Dec. 17, Emily Riley Hunt, wife of I. V. Hunt and mother of Jack and Mrs. Harold S. Smith. Funeral private, on Thursday, from her residence, 301 St. Nicholas Av. It is earnestly requested by the family that no flowers be sent.

HUNT.—Dec. 17, William Hunt. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 20 West 126th St., Wednesday morning at 10:30.

HUTTON.—Blanche Horton, beloved wife of Edward Francis Hutton and daughter of the late Harry L. Horton, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

JOOST.—Dec. 16, 1917, at her home, 1,304 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Stella Phelps, wife of Christopher Joost. Funeral services Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas B. Saddington, 256 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

KLEIN.—Dec. 16, 1917, at Milwaukee, Wis., Charles J., father of Henry C. Klein, age 54 years. Funeral service at the residence of Miss Jane E. Allen, 17 West 121st St., Thursday evening, 8:30.

KNAPP.—On Dec. 17, Sarah E., wife of the late Sheppard Knapp. Funeral services at her late residence, 91 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LEONARD.—Mary Adair, in her fifty-third year, suddenly, at her home in Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 15. Funeral private. Providence papers please copy.

McCABE.—George, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, service, Broadway, 66th St., Thursday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

McGOVERN.—At his residence, 1,328 Park Av., Dec. 16, Martin McGovern. Solemn high mass at St. Ignatius Church, 84th St. and Park Av., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Dec. 19. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McKIE.—At New York, Dec. 17, of pneumonia, Major John William McKie, Coast Artillery Corps, detail as Assistant Quartermaster, Port of New York. Funeral services 2 P. M. Thursday at 238 West 101st St.

MAURER.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917, Louisa Maurer, (nee Stein), beloved wife of Louis Maurer, in her 75th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 440 West 43d St., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

MAZZETTI.—Sophia A., beloved mother of Louis, Sophia, and Anthony Mazzetti, and Mrs. Healy, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her residence, 103 West 49th St. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, 10 A. M. Interment private.

MEYERS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Margaret Kennedy, beloved wife of Henry Meyers and dear mother of Victor Herbert Meyers and sister of Mrs. John Mawer and Mrs. David Rodgers. Funeral services at her late residence, 11 West 84th St., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, 9 East 93d St., Anna Gregory Morgan, daughter of the late Daniel Morgan. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MORROW.—Dec. 15, 1917, Lizzie Morrow. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 233 8th Av., near 23d St. Time later.

NEUMULLER.—Arthur Williams, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neumuller, 693 West 111th St., in his 30th year. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

OLSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at 308 West 97th St., New York, Mary L., beloved wife of Andrew Waldemar Olson, in her 54th year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 80 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

OPPENHEIMER.—Mathilde, at Mt. Sinai Hospital, Dec. 18, beloved daughter of Mrs. Rosa Oppenheimer. Funeral notice later.

PINE.—On Dec. 15, 1917, Charles Henry Pine, at Savannah, Ga. Funeral services 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Partridge, Merriam Av. and Fondfield Road, Bronxville. Interment Woodlawn.

POND.—Frederick, at Rio de Janeiro, formerly of Salem, Mass., on Oct. 10, son of the late Joseph Parks and Mary (Hopkins) Pond.

RENWICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her home, 147 East 44th St., Agnes Maxwell, widow of Charles Renwick. Notice of funeral later. Dumfries and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

ROGERS.—Charles Platt, Monday night, Dec. 17, 1917, at his residence, 145 West 75th St., after a lingering illness, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Manhattan Church, Broadway and 76th St., on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROMEI.—On Dec. 18, 1917, Francesco Romei, aged 49. Remains lying in state "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St. (Campbell Building.)

ROSENBERGER.—Solo L. C., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberger, brother of Blanche and Arno. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,544 Bryant Av., Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Members of William McKinley Lodge, No. 340, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

SATTERLEE.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, F. Le Roy Satterlee, on Nov. 12, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.
HAMILTON BELL, Secretary.

SCHWARTZ.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Dec. 17, Milton L. Schwartz, beloved husband of Mae Schwartz, father of Caryl Schwartz, son of Jacob Schwartz. Funeral services at his late residence, 453 Riverside Drive, Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—Edward C., beloved husband of Margaret E. and father of John E., on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Requiem mass at St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member, Edward C. Sheehy, on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

SMITH.—At Tremont, New York City, on Dec. 17, 1917, John B. Smith. Services will be held at his late residence, 2,047 Bathgate Av., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

STONE.—Francis Williams, at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1917, son of the late Reuben Comstock and Cornelia Tiebout Stone. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn. Philadelphia papers please copy.

STRAUSS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Annie Harris Strauss, widow of Henry Strauss and devoted mother of Isaac, Stella, Rarin, Pearl Weiss, and Coleman, and dear sister of William, Sophia, and Isaac Harris. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 95 Brandt Place, corner University Av.

WHEELER.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 17, Henry Holt Wheeler, beloved husband of Elizabeth Hathway Wheeler, and son of the late Billings and Harriet E. Wheeler. Services at his late residence, 23 Crescent Av., Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M. Special car at arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P

NEW YORK SHIPPERS ASK FOR FREE PORT

Tell Tariff Commission That Nation's Commerce After War Would Be Aided.

EUROPE GIVES EXAMPLES

Big Importers Say Change Would Benefit Commercial Life of the Whole Country.

Representatives of exporting, shipping, and commercial interests, at a hearing before the United States Tariff Commission, in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building, considered the establishment of a free port or free zones in the Port of New York. The commission was represented by its Chairman, F. W. Taussig, and Commissioner William Kent.

Chairman Taussig said that under a free zone system all goods would enter free of import tax; they could be held for re-export, but if shipped into the interior for American consumption the consignee could only release them by paying the customary tariffs; raw material from foreign ports could be turned out finished products at the port and sent to foreign markets without any tariff charges.

W. H. Douglas of the firm of Arkell & Douglas, exporters, the first witness, told in detail of advantages of a free port for the foreign merchant and also for the domestic merchant or manufacturer. Mr. Douglas expressed the opinion that distance between ports would make very little difference in the volume of trade that would be attracted by a free port. He pointed out that the free port of London has become the market for a large number of commodities, irrespective of the distance from the source of supply, and that merchandise is frequently shipped to London and then half way back again before it reaches the consumer. He mentioned a number of South American commodities which, in his opinion, might be dealt in at the Port of New York as the primary market, such as cocoa, coffee, hemp, and hides.

R. P. Patchin, export manager for W. R. Grace & Co., told of the necessity of enlarging the facilities of the Port of New York. Mr. Patchin said that present congestion, due to war conditions, was growing so rapidly that goods were being handled twice, thereby increasing the cost all around. Commissioner Kent said he realized the need of relief under present conditions, but was not impressed by the proposal for permanency of the free zone idea.

James Norris, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, said the question simmered down to the matter of transportation. He spoke of Brooklyn's part in the City of New York and said that the free port proposition was one of very great importance to the country.

Calvin Tomkins, ex-Dock Commissioner, indorsed the free port plan for New York, and spoke of the Hudson River as a bay, and the necessary facilities for making this city an ideal port for such a zone. Chairman Taussig informed Mr. Tomkins that the National Government would not pay the cost of establishing free zones, even if it should be determined that they were to be created. Dr. R. S. MacElwee of the School of Business, Columbia University, called attention to the fact that in some cases the free ports of Germany had been established by the Imperial Government.

Other speakers at yesterday's hearing were Louis R. Eastman, President of Hills Brothers Company; Alfred L. Smith, manager of the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association, and T. A. Oresson, Jr., formerly Deputy Dock Commissioner of New York and now consulting engineer for the New Jersey Harbor and Navigation Board. John Francis Strauss, a customs attorney of 31 Broad way, said that if a lot of red tape incident to customs entries could be eliminated there would be no need for a free zone here or elsewhere.

The hearing will be continued this morning, starting at 10 o'clock.

PILGRIMS HONOR GEN. WHITE

Head of British Recruiting Mission Praises America's Work.

The achievements of the British Army in the present war were enthusiastically praised and cheered at a luncheon given by The Pilgrims in honor of Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission, and members of his staff, at the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway yesterday. More than 500 members of The Pilgrims attended. The speakers besides General White were Chauncey M. Depew and Rear Admiral A. Grasset of the French Navy. George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who presided, introduced General White by saying a high tribute to the valor of the British and French soldiers. General White said:

"Now that the United States has entered actively into this great world conflict, we can see our way clear to winning a decisive victory. What we need now is men and munitions, and these we have in plenty before many days have passed."

After describing the growth of the British Army from a force of 250,000 to an army of 5,000,000 men, and praising the people of Canada for passing conscription in the Dominion, General White added:

"I have seen your country getting into the war in just the same way as we have done. I am certain this war will achieve the object for which The Pilgrims were originally formed. I am convinced that, although the news at the present time is black, when your great army gets to France, the Englishspeaking races side by side will march on and bring forward and will dictate in Germany the terms of peace, which will make this world a much better one to live in for all of us."

Vice Admiral Grasset praised the valor and achievements of the British Army at the front, and on behalf of the French and Belgian peoples, welcomed the entrance of America into the war.

HALIFAX REFUGEES ARRIVE.

Include Federal Agent with Report on Cause of Explosion.

Thirty refugees and business men arrived yesterday at an American port from Halifax via St. John, N. B., on a Red Cross steamship which was one of the vessels that at first were believed to have been damaged in the great explosion. Most of the passengers had been cut by flying glass and debris.

F. M. Fisher, United States Vice Consul at Halifax, said that he was having breakfast in the Halifax Club when, during a rumbling like an earthquake, he went to the window. Just then the glass was blown in by the explosion and he was rendered senseless.

"I was unconscious for three hours," Mr. Fisher continued, "and was revived by a Canadian Army officer, who took me to the Citadel in a motor car, where an army doctor treated me."

Mr. Fisher said the Department of Justice had been sent to Halifax to investigate the cause of the explosion and also returned to report at Washington.

Another passenger was Carroll Ash, a building man of Kansas City, playing at the Academy of Music at Halifax. He said he was in the fort at Dartmouth, where a big gun was lifted clean off its carriage by the explosion. In one room, formerly the collapsed, he said, there were 27 bodies of men, some of whom had died of cold while the rescuers tried to get to them.

Ask Extra Holiday on Exchange.

A petition was circulated on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday asking the Governors to declare an extra holiday on Monday, Dec. 24. The petition is to be acted on at a special meeting of the Governors to be held at the Stock Exchange this afternoon.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2414.

BELTING Wanted.—Large quantity 6" 11-ply; state price and where building at right price. 127 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, meavy, and light weight; poplins and serges; all shades. Call with samples. Louis Hammel, 224 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—S. & H. and heavy, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1076.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Suit and coat jobber looking at Spring samples; better merchandise wanted. Call Monday morning, third floor, 30 West 22d.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples; medium and better grades only; day between 9 and 4 floor, 9 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for immediate delivery on ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 24 West 22d St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders children's and intermediate, medium and better grade. All week, 32 W. 21st St., 11th fl.

COATS, SUITS and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 150 West 29d St., eighth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will place orders on popular-priced line; will furnish material if wanted. 9 West 20th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 124 West 30th, 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 39 West 32d, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 11, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up, corner 13th St.

COATS Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of popular-priced coats; write full particulars; we will call to see. M 37 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring lines. Call from 9 to 1, Room 1404, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying Spring coats of the better kind. Steiner, 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring models, better kinds. I. Silverman & Son, 1,141 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 15 East 26th, Room 1811.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 6th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Spring samples. 42 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 46 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 35th, 4th fl.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call at 139 West 27th, 7th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples, better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—For January sale; telephone details. Madison Square 1078.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; better grade. Rinsberg, 41 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. Top floor, 39-32 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted.—Job for cash; looking Spring suits; 16 East 33d, 8th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Beige; quantity no object; spot cash. S. Rosenwald & Co., 15 West 21st St.

COVERTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for coverts. Bresley 1934.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, velvet or jersey dresses, at a price. Wiener, 53 West 36th;

DRESSES Wanted.—Infants' and children's white and colored dresses and coats; also boys' wash suits, blouses, and rompers. M 48 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cotton; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Snappy styles in serge; quantity orders given. National Garment Company, 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are ready to place large orders on serge dresses. Phone Madison Square 8350.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, and georgette; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handzis, 330 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and georgette. Karl Light, 46 West 27th.

INFANTS' WEAR Wanted.—Jobber wants pigue carriage covers, madeira, machine, hand embroidered; bathrobes, infants' sox. M 42 Times.

JERSEY SILK Wanted.—In large quantity, flesh and white. Vantine, 115 West 29th.

PANNETTE Wanted.—Chase's, in green only, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy quantity at right cut. Farragut 2257.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serge and Fall velours, any quantity. Farragut 8211.

POPLINS, Velours, and Serges Wanted.—All shades. I. Novick, 40 West 26th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Cotton goods manufacturer wants black and white sateen. Phone Farragut 3782.

SERGES Wanted.—Staple warp, high shades; plaid checks, mixtures; can use quantity for low price reasonable. Wanderman, 52 West 21st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—U. S. 7190, 7204, other numbers. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity. Full-lards 54260 at a price. Mad. Sq. 6262.

SERGES Wanted.—Bright red storm serge; cash. Greenpoint 4275.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7261, 7514. Spring 2134.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for all numbers, and also 75 per cent. worsted and all per cent. cotton. Call with samples. Henlein & Gremlitz, (use 36th St. side.) 1333 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2576.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring skirts, eighth floor, 34 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders on ladies' suits. Call 927 Broadway, Room 211. Phone 9610 Canal.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing Spring orders on better grade Spring suits. 12 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cotton; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

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SUITS Wanted.—Snappy styles in serge; quantity orders given. National Garment Company, 1 East 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 124 West 30th, 6th floor.

SUITS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 39 West 32d, 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up, corner 13th St.

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SUITS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 26th.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring lines. Call from 9 to 1, Room 1404, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber buying Spring coats of the better kind. Steiner, 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring models, better kinds. I. Silverman & Son, 1,141 Broadway.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 15 East 26th, Room 1811.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 6th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Spring samples. 42 East 31st, 1st floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 46 West 27th.

SUITS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 35th, 4th fl.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call at 139 West 27th, 7th floor.

SUITS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples, better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—For January sale; telephone details. Madison Square 1078.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; better grade. Rinsberg, 41 West 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. Top floor, 39-32 West 24th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Job for cash; looking Spring suits; 16 East 33d, 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring skirts, eighth floor, 34 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders on ladies' suits. Call 927 Broadway, Room 211. Phone 9610 Canal.

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SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cotton; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Snappy styles in serge; quantity orders given. National Garment Company, 1 East 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—We are ready to place large orders on serge dresses. Phone Madison Square 8350.

SUITS Wanted.—Serge, satin, and georgette; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

SUITS, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handzis, 330 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and georgette. Karl Light, 46 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber buying Spring coats of the better kind. Steiner, 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

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SUITS Wanted.—Jobber buying Spring coats of the better kind. Steiner, 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring models, better kinds. I. Silverman & Son, 1,141 Broadway.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 15 East 26th, Room 1811.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 6th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Spring samples. 42 East 31st, 1st floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 46 West 27th.

SUITS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 35th, 4th fl.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call at 139 West 27th, 7th floor.

SUITS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples, better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—For January sale; telephone details. Madison Square 1078.

SUITS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; better grade. Rinsberg, 41 West 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. Top floor, 39-32 West 24th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Job for cash; looking Spring suits; 16 East 33d, 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring skirts, eighth floor, 34 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders on ladies' suits. Call 927 Broadway, Room 211. Phone 9610 Canal.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing Spring orders on better grade Spring suits. 12 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cotton; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Snappy styles in serge; quantity orders given. National Garment Company, 1 East 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—We are ready to place large orders on serge dresses. Phone Madison Square 8350.

SUITS Wanted.—Serge, satin, and georgette; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

SUITS, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handzis, 330 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and georgette. Karl Light, 46 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Jobber will close out all colors; also silvertone. Hassegard & Cailliet, 115 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 2000, American poplin 20021, cheap, all colors. Farragut 8418.

VELOUR Wanted.—Burgundy, quantity 1,000 yards; also other colors. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 344, 13009, 13046 or 8260, all colors. Madison Square 6150.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—344, 11068, 13009, 13046, 13026. Farragut 8260.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Worrall's dye twills, all colors. 24 and 27 inches; any quantity; also 12-inch velvet, black and colors; small samples to Clark's, 322 Fifth.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 344, 13046, 11068, 13009, 13026, 13046, 13026. Farragut 8260.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash; will buy all or part; send samples to Room 1, 9 West 29th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, Velvets, and Trimmings for sale cheap. Blumberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

HUNTING WOOL.—Double warp, 36-inch; immediate delivery; all colors. Madison Square 3500.

BUBBELLA.—American 02057, also 0810; all colors; pom poms, brown, claret. Par. 3701.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4600.

COATS.—5,000 fur-trimmed ladies' and jubilors high-class models; finest materials; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 23d St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, large Mil coney collar and cuff, all lined, $9.75; plush jubilor in other fur-trimmed velour and broadcloth. Emanuel, 46 West 27th.

COATS.—Several hundred infants' and children's coats, to close out very cheap before moving. Levitan Bros. & Zarsower, 91 East 11th St.

COATS.—1,000 fur trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, to close out at a price. J. F. Slater & Co., 22 West 22d.

COATS.—2,000 fur trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms; all shades; ordered for January sales 5%. Cloak Co., 21 West 22d, 1st floor.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—500 coats of the better grade at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo J. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 871.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed coats to close out at a sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 34-36 East 12th.

COATS.—Last 75 to close out; Spring suits, wool serge, $8.75 up; great values. Schoen-Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,000, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 31st St.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, children's, 400 close out, 2-14, in leading styles and materials. Moskowsky, 119 West 23d.

COATS.—100 children's velour coats, all shades; will sacrifice. Lewis & Teital, 42 West 18th St.

COATS.—High grade flappers, velours, broadcloths; cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d.

COATS. — High-grade velour, fur-trimmed, closing out cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Have 50 coats to close out at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 33d St.

COATS.—Will dispose balance stock below cost. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—John F. & H. broadcloth and velours. Stein & Knebel, 36 West 30th St.

COATS. — Close out juniors' and ladies' Spring line ready. Duberstein, 53 W. 13th.

COATS.—500 children's, to close out, sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring 1918; exclusive line. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 36th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Case & Rosenthal, 138 West 27th.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—150 to close out; fine assortment colors and sizes. I. C., 36 West 25d.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—350 fur-trimmed, to close out. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 25th.

COATS.—Fine line, some fur-trimmed; close out. Gerlin, 54 West 21st.

COATS.—50 velour, fur-trimmed, at $19.75 net. Isador Feldman, 14 East 16th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 40c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 324 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. Marks, formerly Marks-Sonner, 324 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 3236.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 49 West 27th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Suits, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Spring silk and serge dresses; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $16.50. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., Inc., 9 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 119 W. 29th.

DYE.—Two cases imported indigo; 3,500 pair assorted rubber soles, .06; imported China samples. Seaboard Leather, 32 West 19th.

ELASTIC.—150 gross ¼-inch elastic, below market price. Chelsea 9466.

GALATEA.—Nero, 28 inches wide, under market price. Franklin 1779.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 324 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Rentrew, Wilson, Bloomfield, Progress, Waverly, Lawrence; large quantity; immediate delivery. M 27 Times.

GINGHAM.—Amoskeag, 19000 range, plain blue 19004; immediate delivery. Telephone Orchard 8108.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS.—Piesse Farragut 8260.

KHAKI KOOL and Meadowbrook sport silk. Mallinson's, sacrifice, $1.75. Chelsea 8110.

LEGGINGS, Jersey Leggings, Drawers.—All colors and sizes in stock; right price. Halperin, Phillips & Co., 191 West 17th.

PERCALES.—Have about 20 cases colored percales, 9c. at 14c a yard. Kaplan Mfg. Supply Co., 422 Broadway.

POPLINS 90016, 603 Dobson's, Lorraine 4613, 9038 Greenwich, 9039 Greenwich, 9040 gabardines 4719 Garfield, 4618 Brightwood, Bachman 3135 serge, Jamestown 600, Spring 2571.

POPLIN.—Serge, Saxonia 8134, Amoskeag 8158, Garfield 819, 594; Gilbert 8260, Amoskeag 7614, 7120, 6120, Madison Sq. 2222.

SAFE for sale, cheap, Marvin double door, height 6 ft. 8 in., depth 2 ft. 6 in. Fred Hall Corporation, 38 West 37th St.

SERGES, U. S. 235, 76 pieces; 820, 250 pieces; Whitehall's 1210, 400 pieces navy; Levenschn & Sons, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—40 pieces M. S. 235, 45 J. P. Stevens 2020, 30 pieces Amoskeag 7261. Spring 2134.

SERGES AND PANAMAS, 7198, 54260, 54240, 7008, 194, 1444, 228. Gramercy 5142.

SERGE.—Gem 10712 navy. Madison Square 1540.

SKIRTS.—Striped satins and taffetas, shipped day ordered; immediate delivery. 38-72, New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SLIPPERS.—Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1201.

STAY BINDING.—Large quantity, No. 16, unbleached; also panty buttons and elastic; immediate delivery. Kohlenberg, 9 Elizabeth St. Telephone Franklin 782.

SUITS.—Misses'; we are ready to show snappy chicken models; stock orders only. Lee Hester & Co., 7 East 16th St.

STOLES, capes, plush and hermet; muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 28th St.

TRUNKS.—Sample trunks to close out. D. Gutman & Co., 42 West 24th St.

VELOUR.—American woolen velour, 344, 13009, 1520, and also hermet at very low price. Greeley 8700.

VELOUR 7008, Duvet de Lodge 2020, Garfields 1004, Bexley 007, Alsatian 11020, Spring 2071.

VELOURS.—Suit's silk velour, 54 inches wide, at $2.50. Greeley 1937.

VELOURS.—Americana 2000, Spring cut, Bonany 8181. Chelsea 9466.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS, Corduroy, Velveteens, 24 to 36 inches. Worrall's dye twills, all colors. 322 Fifth.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.25; white, black, navy, Maida, 324 4th Av.

WOOLEN, suiting cloth, fast color; large quantity; for immediate delivery. Gelfond, Gramercy.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Michael, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1320.

Help Wanted.

MILLINERS.—Aitken Son & Co. require experienced milliners; only those accustomed to high-class work apply to 218 East 28th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man who understands stenography and typewriting, for prominent wholesale clothing concern. Call L. Preis & Bro., 200 Fifth Av., room 424.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior, and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 22 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 22 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, capable men to carry a strong, popular priced line of ladies' suits and coats through Middle West, New York State, Pennsylvania, and New England States on a commission basis only. S. Silberblatt, 45 West 25th.

SALESMAN wanted to carry popular priced skirts and dresses as side line; commission basis; able to make prompt deliveries. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., 56 East 21st St.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a timely children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 36 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery line, also seconds; good opportunity; salary or commission. M 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN (16-17) for detail office work with large wholesale dry goods concern. L 300 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN wants line pocketbooks, bags for large department store trade. New York City, Brooklyn, Newark. 1724 Times Sq.

MANUFACTURERS' LINES.—Wanted, by salesman with large trade Pacific Coast, leather goods, fabric, beaded bags. W 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern; unquestionable references. G 82 Times.

SALESMAN desires to represent converter cotton piece goods, Canadian market. H 150 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 6% per cent. for the best names Monday, 6% per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Predicts Big Suit Season.

One of the largest manufacturers of women's suits in this city said yesterday that he believed the placing of a limitation on the yardage to be used in making up a suit would turn out to be a blessing in disguise. "It will stimulate our designers to increased efforts," said he, "and many new and attractive effects should result. This, I believe, is the one thing most needed in the suit trade, and I think the slim and youthful silhouette which will be received with more or less simplicity will prove to be immensely popular with women generally. Reports from readmen out with the early Spring lines indicate a much better feeling toward suits, and I am confident that the coming season will see suits as popular as they ever were, if not more so."

Military Overcoats for Men.

Overcoat styles for men have not come through the Fall season immune from the effects of the military. Though the shoulder straps of the army officer do not appear in a number of cases the military effect is produced none the less distinctly. Some of the latest offerings not only are cut similar to the army coat, but are made of an olive drab color which forces the observer, when a civilian wearing one passes by, to look twice to be sure he is not passing a soldier. Some of these coats have been sold, but it is said to be too soon to say whether or not they are to become popular generally.

Jersey Cloth Being Bought.

The local market in jersey cloth continues strong, with buying in some cases for as far ahead as next Fall delivery. These orders, or most of them, are said to be from large cutters who, in planning for the future, are anxious to get the benefit of present prices which many believe will be advanced later on. Department store buyers are said also to be fairly active in search of merchandise for filling in, and, where immediate delivery of the desired goods can be obtained, offerings do not go begging. It is anticipated, however, that the remainder of this year will be comparatively quiet, due to the holidays, though prospects for the Spring trade are said to be excellent.

Underskirts in Demand.

In the market for women's underwear in this city it is reported by authorities in the trade that petticoats are still very much in demand in spite of the growing popularity of bloomers. The cheaper lines it is said are in a great many cases being worn for less protected for the better grades. Women are not paying more money for their underskirts. However, without making certain that the quality and particularly the durability of the garment is of the first order, but once this is assured the deal is practically closed. Changeable taffetas are said to be among the leaders. The lighter shades seem to be the most sought, though dark green is still good. Styles are apparently not to be changed, unless it be toward narrower and fewer ruffles, and in some cases none at all.

Gray Goods Again Were Quiet.

Yesterday in the local gray goods market was a repetition of recent ones, so far as prices and buying were concerned. There was little doing on any class of goods, though the coarse yarn stuff was the most active. In the printcloths there was some further selling of second-hand 39-inch 64-72s at 13½ cents for January-March delivery, and it was said that some first-hand clothing of this construction could be had for that delivery at the same price. Quite a bit of the day's limited printcloth business was done on clean-up lots and on odd constructions. Business was reported in certain quarters of 7-inch 60 squares at 7¾ cents for shipment in March and April. First-hand spot prices were largely nominal again at these levels:

39-inch, 92-96s	15¾c	39½-inch, 64-60s	11¾c
39-inch, 72-68s	13c	39½-inch, 60-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-64s	12½c	39½-inch, 60-52s	10c
39-inch, 64-60s	12c	39½-inch, 56-48s	9½c
39-inch, 64-64s	12c	39-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39½-inch, 64-64s	12½c	37-inch, 64-60s	9½c

Christmas Tree Trappings Hurt

Plans on the part of the men higher up for economy on the part of the general public, coupled with the lessened popularity and higher cost of Christmas trees, has put a check on sales of little colored candles and other tree decorations at retail this year. In certain quarters the smaller sale of candles is attributed to an increased use of little electric lights in their place. This is not so, according to a well-known candle man, who asserts yesterday that to his knowledge wholesale business in little candles for the Christmas trade is, in spite of the introduction of electrical luminaries. "For one thing," he said, "electrical tree lights are not cheap. The wholesale cost of a twenty-bulb light equipment is about $4, while an eight-light set sells for about $2 wholesale. It is doubtless the reduced supply of trees and their enhanced cost that are responsible for the holding back of retail sales of candles."

Coal Supply Is Still Low.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that early this week the problem of breaking the local anthracite famine had resolved itself, for the time being, into a struggle to unload cars that had accumulated at the shipping ports while new operations were hampered by cold weather conditions. It is well to remember that the temporary nature of the relief thus will be advertised by the diminution of the embargoes. While the figures of the week's movement cannot be given at the time, it is known that the figures will be the largest of any two weeks in the year, and will exceed by a large margin the record of the week before. The Journal says that the movement is now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a week, and that the supply for the city as a whole, including as they do steam as well as domestic sizes. As for bituminous coal, it is safe to say that there has been less produced during the last ten days in fields tributary to this market than in any similar period since February.

When the "Boss" Goes Out.

Not a little has been said about the way buyers "loosen up" when executives take it in their heads to hit the road, and the large sales that result. Some little wonder has been expressed regarding why it was. Without endeavoring to answer the question, the head of a certain fabrics department, who returned not long ago from a five-weeks' trip, announced that he had sold close to $150,000 worth of goods. The sale of $100,000 worth would represent a pretty good year's work for an ordinary salesman. It must be admitted, however, that the department head only "hit the high spots." In another case a partner in a men's neckwear house, who was called upon to hit the trail as a result of the death of the man who covered the Far West for the firm, turned in about 40 per cent. more business than ever came from that section before. And this in spite of the partner's own admission that he never was a salesman.

Some Salesmen Getting Obnoxious.

The increased cost of living, war taxes, &c., which to a salesman working on a commission basis mean more than they do to the average person, is resulting in a persistency on the part of certain class of salesmen that is making them obnoxious to buyers. Not only have these men haunted local salesrooms like so many ghosts in the last month or so, but some of them have even tried to do business with a buyer in his own home. Others have waylaid buyers in the corridors of hotels where the latter go to lunch and done a dozen and one other things in endeavoring

Auctions. | Auctions.

LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND
ever held in New York.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

will sell this day, December 19th, 1917, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at 8 East 34th St., New York City. WILLIAM LENNOX, Inc., Importers, have decided to liquidate their entire business and offer for sale at public auction, in lots, to the highest bidder, all this year's stock, valued at about $200,000, consisting of

WOOLENS

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, BROCADES, CHIFFONS, VOILES, NETS, RIBBONS and LACES

Also fixtures, safes, counters, desks, and showrooms' fixtures. This sale is worth everybody's attention, as most of the merchandise is imported, and the highest grade which can be found, coming from such houses as:

COUDURIER FRUCTUS & DESCHER, RODIER & CO., G. D. COMBIER & CO., GALLAND WECHMAR & CO., J. HEATCOAT & CO., KELLER & MEGROZ, LABHARD & CO., OTTO MARON, J. V. OGIER & CO., PERRET GROS. & MILLION.

TERMS: CASH OR TWO OR THREE MONTHS' APPROVED CREDIT.

SAUL S. MYERS, Esq., Attorney, 60 Wall St.

BANKRUPT SALE.
MACHINERY AND STOCK
Formerly
Flemish Phonograph Co.
(BANKRUPT.)
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will Sell at 269 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
COMMENCING 10:30 A. M.,
THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917

Consisting of a Complete Assortment of HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS FOR the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PLATING PLANT, STOCK, MOTORS and PARTS, OFFICE FURNITURE, BELTING and SHAFTING, UNFINISHED PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS.

Two complete sets of DIES and TOOLS with PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.

MACHINERY:
6 BROWN & SHARPE O and OO AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES;
5 CLEVELAND AUTOMATICS, new;
2 National Acme
2 Garvin Universal Millers, Nos. 1 & 2.
1 No. 2 BROWN and SHARPE SURFACE GRINDER with Magnetic Chuck.
10 Automatic Standard Chuck Lathes, new;
10 Assorted Screw Cutting Lathes of the latest design, quick change; 10 Drill Presses, 1 Precision Lathes; Taping Machines; 20 Foot Power PRESSES, Bliss TOGGLE and 1 and O.
5,000 lbs. of Belting; Shafting, Pulleys, Complete Plating Room.
25 Motors from 1 H. P. to 25 H. P., G. E. Make.

STOCK:
200 TONS OF ASSORTED STEEL flat and round; 5,000 lbs. BRASS RODS, 10,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PARTS to assemble 100,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.

2,000 FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS
(cabinet size)

40,000 Phonograph Records (Disc)
100,000 gross of assorted Hardware, consisting of Screws, Bolts, Hinges, etc., 50 Fire Extinguishers.

OFFICE FURNITURE:
Consisting of Flat and Typewriter Desks, 12 Underwood Typewriters, New Elliott Fisher Billing Machine, Desk and Chair, complete; Filing Cabinets and Sundries; 3 International Recording Time Clocks, 5,000 gallons Paints, Oils and Varnishes;
10 Tons of Wrapping Paper.

Plant Open for Inspection TODAY, Dec. 19. Directions: Take Brooklyn 4th Av. Subway to 36th St., walk west on 37th St. AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 539 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Spring 4566.

By Public Auction To-Day (Wed.) and 3 Following Days at 3 P. M.
IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.,
and 1st West 45th St.
James F. Silo & Son,
Auctioneers,
An Extraordinary Consignment Sale of
Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL & CHINESE
RUGS and CARPETS
In a Large Variety of Sizes, Colors and Weaves.
In this offering there are many Specimens from the Looms of the Famous Rug Districts of Persia and Turkey, constituting one of the most important Collections ever offered for sale in our Galleries.
Now on view. Catalogue on Request.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINE, TABACHNICK & PRICE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Piece Goods, Trimmings, Coats, Safe, Machinery, Fixtures &c.

ISAAC COHEN, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 27 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cotton Goods, Woolens, Fixtures, &c.

J. ELMER WESTERVELT, Receiver.
BLAU, KALISH & COHEN, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE of REAL ESTATE, PLANT AND STOCK ON HAND of UNION NOVELTY BRAID WORKS of Garfield, N. J. Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, entered November 17, 1917, the following property will be sold at public auction by the undersigned Trustees on the premises of the Union Novelty Braid Works at Garfield, N. J., on January 19, 1918, at 11 A. M., by special order of the court the said sale will positively be proceeded with on January 16th, 1918, at 11 A. M. without adjournment.

A. The land and factory building occupied by the Union Novelty Braid Works at the junction of Saddle and Passaic Rivers, Garfield, N. J.
B. The machinery in the factory buildings on the premises.
C. The furniture and fixtures on the premises.
D. The stock on hand, manufactured, unmanufactured and in the process of manufacture, viz.:
E. The supplies on hand either than dyes and chemicals.
F. The stock of dyes and chemicals on hand.
G. The automobiles belonging to the Union Novelty Braid Works.
H. Contracts for the purchase of coal and chemicals.

The sale will be made of the basis of the official inventory on file in the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., as modified by a statement to be filed three days before the day of sale, showing changes by manufacture of new finished goods, or otherwise.

The plant and property to be sold may be inspected during business hours on any day previous to the sale.

The property to be sold will be offered, first, in separate lots, the real estate and machinery will next be offered as one lot, and finally all the property will be offered as a whole.

All bids will be taken subject to the approval of the Court and the right of the Court to reject any and all bids or to direct a resale.

Every bid must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, the balance to be paid as the Court shall direct.

All bids for the property as a whole shall be subject to the condition that the purchaser shall have the benefit of any orders on hand and shall assume any outstanding contracts for raw material or supplies made by the undersigned Trustees in the course of the business conducted by them.

Any creditor of the Union Novelty Braid Works or Aaron Grabelsky, bankrupt, may bid at the sale and use in part payment the dividend payable upon his claim against said bankrupts, or either of them, as provided in the order of the United States District Court of November 24, 1917, directing the sale of said property.

Dated Jersey City, N. J., December 17th, 1917.

WILLIAM I. LEWIS,
Second National Bank Building, Paterson, N. J., and
LOUIS F. DOTLE,
111 Broadway,
Boroughs of Manhattan, N. Y. City,
Attorneys for Trustees.

J. EDWIN PROVINE,
HENRY SCHOTTENFELS,
WILLIAM H. EVANS,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of Union Novelty Braid Works.
GEORGE R. BEACH,
Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual right of encasement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 135th Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Mott Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles J. Leslie, and Benno Lewinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 20th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 13th day of December, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated, December 14, 1917.

LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel,
Municipal Building,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NO. 11708.—HARRIET W. HOLLY et al. vs. ARTHUR G. JESSUP et al.—Order of Notice.

State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, Superior Court, ss. Bridgeport, Dec. 14, A. D. 1917.

Upon complaint of the said Harriet W. Holly et al., praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a foreclosure of a certain mortgage and possession of the mortgaged premises now pending before this Court, and having made return thereto on the first Tuesday of November, 1917;

It appearing to and being found by this Court that Parke D. Whitton of Stamford in said County and State, one of the said defendants, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown.

Therefore, ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The New York Times and The Stamford Advocate, newspapers printed in New York City, New York, and in Stamford, Connecticut, respectively, for three times successively, commencing on or before the 20th day of December, A. D. 1917.

By the Court.
FRED W. TRACY,
Asst. Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TRIO CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 24927.

To the Creditors of the Above-Named Bankrupt and Other Parties Interested:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the trustee herein has received an offer for the sale by him as Trustee of the above-named bankrupt to one THOMAS MONOUGHAN, all of the assets and property belonging to the bankrupt, located at 1,319 Sedgwick Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, which assets consist of fusion and sulphonating kettles, filter presses, steam evaporators, air compressors, steel and wooden tanks, motors, shafting and pulleys, and laboratory equipments, which constitute the plant at that place, for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals, including all of the assets at that place exclusive of the accounts receivable, which offer is as follows: To pay therefor the sum of $2,000, and to relieve the Trustee of all rent of the premises; to withdraw the claim of said EDWARD F. McDONOUGH, in the sum of $1,200, which he claims as mortgage or otherwise; to withdraw the claims of CHESTER I. CHRISTIE, in the sums of $250 and $1,000, respectively, the former of which is filed as a priority claim; to withdraw the claim of ROBERT MERRIHEW in the sum of $2,514.72, and JOHN H. GAVIN, Jr., in the sum of $2,498.18; and to take such property subject to all liens and encumbrances that might exist against it, or any part of it.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a full consideration of the above offer will be had before John C. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of such day, at which time and place the above offer or proposal, or such offer and proposals as may then be made to the Trustee or to this Court, will be duly considered, and such order made respecting the final disposition of said offer or proposal as to the Court may seem proper, at which time and place you may appear, if you desire.

Dated, New York, December 18th, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE of REAL ESTATE, PLANT AND STOCK ON HAND of UNION NOVELTY BRAID WORKS of Garfield, N. J. Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, entered November 17, 1917, the following property will be sold at public auction by the undersigned Trustees on the premises of the Union Novelty Braid Works at Garfield, N. J., on January 19, 1918, at 11 A. M., by special order of the court the said sale will positively be proceeded with on January 16th, 1918, at 11 A. M. without adjournment.

A. The land and factory building occupied by the Union Novelty Braid Works at the junction of Saddle and Passaic Rivers, Garfield, N. J.
B. The machinery in the factory buildings on the premises.
C. The furniture and fixtures on the premises.
D. The stock on hand, manufactured, unmanufactured and in the process of manufacture, viz.:
E. The supplies on hand either than dyes and chemicals,
F. The stock of dyes and chemicals on hand.
G. The automobiles belonging to the Union Novelty Braid Works.
H. Contracts for the purchase of coal and chemicals.

The sale will be made of the basis of the official inventory on file in the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., as modified by a statement to be filed three days before the day of sale, showing changes by manufacture of new finished goods, or otherwise.

The plant and property to be sold may be inspected during business hours on any day previous to the sale.

The property to be sold will be offered, first, in separate lots, the real estate and machinery will next be offered as one lot, and finally all the property will be offered as a whole.

All bids will be taken subject to the approval of the Court and the right of the Court to reject any and all bids or to direct a resale.

Every bid must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, the balance to be paid as the Court shall direct.

All bids for the property as a whole shall be subject to the condition that the purchaser shall have the benefit of any orders on hand and shall assume any outstanding contracts for raw material or supplies made by the undersigned Trustees in the course of the business conducted by them.

Any creditor of the Union Novelty Braid Works or Aaron Grabelsky, bankrupt, may bid at the sale and use in part payment the dividend payable upon his claim against said bankrupts, or either of them, as provided in the order of the United States District Court of November 24, 1917, directing the sale of said property.

Dated Jersey City, N. J., December 17th, 1917.

WILLIAM I. LEWIS,
Second National Bank Building, Paterson, N. J., and
LOUIS F. DOTLE,
111 Broadway,
Boroughs of Manhattan, N. Y. City,
Attorneys for Trustees.

J. EDWIN PROVINE,
HENRY SCHOTTENFELS,
WILLIAM H. EVANS,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of Union Novelty Braid Works.
GEORGE R. BEACH,
Referee.

SAYS BARGAIN FIXED PLAN FOR WEST SIDE

Controller Prendergast Calls Give-and-Take Policy Best for Such Undertakings.

REGRETS PRESENT MIXUP

Doubts If State's Police Powers Could Compel Central to Accept Agreement Against Its Will.

Testifying yesterday before the commission on West Side Improvement, Controller Prendergast said that the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad Company that was drawn by the Board of Estimate in 1916 was the result of extensive bargaining. He thought that the method of give and take in such a vast undertaking would be best for all concerned, and that those who battled against the contract would, perhaps, be sorry later. He said that in his opinion the present status of the matter produced by the law enacted by the last Legislature placing the matter in the control of the Public Service Commission was a mistake, because it would be impossible for the city and the railroad company ever to reach an agreement along the lines proposed by the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Prendergast came to the meeting in the library of the Chamber of Commerce with an attendant loaded with all of the records extant in the long negotiations. Under the promptings of ex-Justice John C. Clark, the commission's counsel, the Controller recited the history of the proposed improvement from its inception in 1911 until it passed out of the hands of the Board of Estimate on Dec. 1 of this year. There was a brief halt in the story when Mr. Clark asked the Controller about the proposed marginal railroad south of Seventy-second Street.

The witness admitted that one of the cardinal objects of the marginal railroad was to conserve the docks and the waterfront for the use of the city, and then he said that in his opinion the railroad company had no right to the exclusive use of the west side, but that it was there and would remain there until the Legislature removed it. He added that he thought the railroad company should have as much right on the public thoroughfares as it has at present, and no more. If the railroad proceeded on private property for a part of the distance south of Sixty-first Street the tracks would then be removed from grade, the witness said, and by a system of warehouses on each side of the road along the private right of way the commercial needs of the city would be better served.

Opposed to Trading of Rights.

It is the contention of the Public Service Commission that the rights the company obtained from the city in 1817 are revocable by the city, and that the company should not be permitted to trade off these rights for a clear title to public lands.

Mr. Prendergast discussed the possibility of all of the railroads coming into New Jersey, and the New York Central Company reaching an agreement under which advantages obtained by the latter under the proposed lease would be shared by all. Concerning the contract drawn in 1916, the Controller said that it had been submitted to ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, who had approved it, and that other questions involved in the matter had been similarly approved. The witness displayed some acrimony in discussing the various attempts by citizens and officials to prevent the contracts from being made, the various court actions, and the suggestion that the Legislature should be asked to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

Chairman Van Benschoten advised Mr. Prendergast to state the facts but not to characterize them. Controller Prendergast said that he thought a terminal that could be used by all of the railroads would be desirable, and he expressed the belief that if the railroads displayed a willingness to come to Manhattan and to operate a marginal road the matter would be taken up. In 1914 and 1915 there were conferences concerning such a plan by the railroads using the South Brooklyn terminal. This was the last time that any suggestion concerning such a plan had been seriously considered.

In reply to a suggestion that if the New York Central Company had complete control of a terminal it might see it to the disadvantage of competing lines, Mr. Prendergast asserted that he thought such a matter would be subject to interference by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would see that the rights of other railroads were protected. Concerning the franchise of the New York Central Company, Mr. Prendergast said that it was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the rights of the company could not be taken away from it without process of law and without compensation. Asked if he based his action in the matter on this opinion, Mr. Prendergast replied, "Yes."

Controller Submits Records.

Harking back to the proposed contract of 1916, Chairman Van Benschoten wanted to know why the New York Central was to operate along a private right of way south of Thirtieth Street and not between Thirtieth and Sixtieth Streets. The Controller replied that the reasons for the distinction were not very clear in his mind. He thought that it was because traffic was much greater south of Thirtieth Street and that it was deemed advisable to keep the public ways there as free as possible. Many of the questions asked were answered by Mr. Prendergast by submitting reports which contained the information sought.

Questioned in regard to the failure of the Board of Estimate to heed the request of the Public Service Commission and revoke the company's franchise of 1847, Mr. Prendergast said that is was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the board was without authority. Asked what he thought of the suggestion of the joint committee that the public property needed by the railroad company in the proposed improvement should be leased to it for twenty-five years with readjustments of rentals at the expiration of that time, Mr. Prendergast replied that he thought the city would have a freer hand without such an arrangement. He spoke of the difficulty of reaching an agreement when it was sought to hold one of the parties to it down to an iron-clad rule. He referred again to his opinion that more could be accomplished by a give and take policy.

Commissioner Ralph A. Rounds asked Mr. Prendergast whether he thought the police powers of the State might not have been able to compel the railroad company to accept any agreement which added safety to protect the interests of the public. Mr. Prendergast said that he had respect for the State's police powers, but that he did not know that they could have been invoked to compel the company to accept an agreement which it did not want.

"Did the Board of Estimate consider the police powers of the State before committing itself to the 1916 plan?"

"I don't know that it did," the Controller replied.

Then Mr. Prendergast said that the law of 1911 provided for bargaining between the city and the company and that bargaining had been resorted to. It was thought that compulsion in a matter involving so many diverse interests would have been a mistake.

Mr. Prendergast, to show that he never underrated the importance of the proposed improvement, said that he considered the matter in some of its aspects as of national importance.

The commission will meet again today, with Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, as the witness.

A letter was made public at the headquarters of Mayor-elect Hylan last night which Judge Hylan had written to Chairman Van Benschoten, calling attention to a demand made by the commission at a recent meeting for information to guide it in determining the relative rights of the city and the New York Central.

"Permit me to say," said Judge Hylan in his letter, "that if your commission will continue its sessions after Jan. 1 next the Corporation Counsel's office will submit to you suggestions covering the above points. I deem it of great importance that the rights of the city should be fully understood by your commission before it makes a report."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C). This character means verses or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—93—W. Filage's Sons Co., pet., vs. C. F. West et al., respondents, &c.—Argument continued for respondents and concluded for petitioner.

95—R. H. Gardiner, trustee, &c., pet., vs. W. S. Butler & Co., Inc., et al.—Argued.

94—The U. S., aplt., v. J. S. Stearns Lumber Co.—Argued.

96—E. F. Johnson, plaint., v. J. D. Lankford et al., and 97—L. Martin, plaint., v. same.—Submitted for plaintiffs. No appearance for defendants.

98—Board of Trade of the City of Chicago et al., apits., v. The U. S.—Argument commenced for appellants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 19: Nos. 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 488, U. S. Building.

McCollom<88 California.
Dittmar<Star.
Strauss<Universitas.
Re Soltmann.
Re Chaykin.
Farley<Carey.

Re Arkin.
Re Prospect Co.
Fifth Nat Bank<Lytle.
Hudson<Barge Rebecca.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

Pendleton<S B Co<488, N. O. Building.
Eastern Transp Co.
Penn RR<Tug NY Cent No. 17.
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Abertund.
Munson SS Line<88 Malin.
Acti, &c, Dampe<Munson SS Line.
Ocean S S Co<Standard Oil Co.
Phosphate Mining<Unions Auxiliary Co.
Hartigan<S S La Touraine.
Pendelton<Pierce.

Murray Lige<United Fort Service Co.
Potts<Federal Forwarding Co.
Jones & Maudin<88 Santa Ana.
US<Tug O L Hallenbeck and Scow 34 S.
Same<Tug Columbia and Scow C. D. 28.
Prebensens, Dampa, &c<Munson SS Line.
Paquette<Cornell Steamboat Co.
Marston<Tug P RR 14 B & O RR<Penn RR. N Y C RR<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 322 P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Motions:
The A. Wilhelm Co<David Rosenson.
William Hurley<Schr Aileno.
Majestic Coal Co<SS Stavangeren.
Frank P. Clarkson<SS Taurus.
Anning J Smith<SS Marion.

G. H. Quennard et al<Rausch Mfg. Co.
Gas & Elec. Sec. Co<Man & Queens Trac.
Acme Wire Co<Auto Supply Mfg Co.
Bowyer<D, L. & W RR.
US ex rel Edelman<Maj Gen. Bell.
Same<Cohen<same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS:

Heyman and ano., apits., vs. Biggs and ano., respts.—Motion for order reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, entered in the office of the clerk of the County of Kings on Dec. 3, 1914, affirming the final judgment entered in this action in the office of the clerk of the County of Kings on July 18, 1913, denied.

Colt, apit., vs. Colt, respt.; Empire Trust Co., respt., vs. Coleman, exr., &c., and ors., impld. apits.; Meighan, respt., vs. Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, apit.; First Bank of Notawasepa, respt., vs. Same, Jr., and ors., impld. &c., apits.; Chasen, apit., vs. Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co., respt.; Foster, apit, vs. City of N. Y., respt.; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., respt., vs. Helmz and ano., impld. with ors., apits.; Hygienic Ice & Refrigerating Co., apit., vs. Philadelphia Casualty Co. respt.; Pierson, respt., vs. O'Hern, apit.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

People, respt., vs. Board of Education, &c., Town of Moravia, &c., apit.—Judgment affirmed.

Scarlet, apit., vs. D. L. & W. R. Co., respt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of trial term affirmed, with costs in this court and in Appellate Division.

People, respt., vs. Kushnieruk, apit.—Motion for order enlarging time for argument granted.

Race, respt., vs. Krum, apit.—Motion by association of ice cream manufacturers of New York State for leave to file an intervening brief, granted.

Boasert and ano., respts., vs. Dhuy and ors., apits.; Boasert and ano., apits., vs. Dhuy and ors., respts.; matter claim Kammer; City of Yonkers, apit., vs. Federal Sugar Refining Co., apit.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Ramme, apit., vs. Long Island R. Co., respt.—Motion to compel appellant to serve copies of case on file and to docket appeal, granted, with $10 costs, unless on or before Jan. 1, 1918, the apit. serves three corrected and completed copies of the record or correct and completes the record already served in which case the motion is denied.

Reno, respt., vs. Bull and ors., apits.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

People, respt., ex rel. Deecher, apits., vs. Simon, State Commissioner Excise, &c., respts.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument denied.

Angelo, Archibello, apit.—Application for additional compensation denied.

Matter of Little, an attorney.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless on or before Jan. 21, 1918, the appellant shall have printed, file, and serve his papers on appeal, in which case the motion is denied.

DAY CALENDAR.

St John et al<Reid.
Buchanan<Evento et al.
CNY<Union News Co.
Lacey et al<City of Watervliet.

Pflueger<Int R T.
Fenner Co<McKay, Campullo<Bradley Const Co.
Stern<NY State Rys.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Smith, JJ.

Motions at 2 P. M.:

Barrett<Conn Gen Life Ins Co of Hartford.
Homes Elec Prot Co<Williams.
Grey<Triumph Film.
Delve<Devere.
Harris<Levett.
Baker<Thompson.
Hendrick<Mann Dev.
People<Abels.
Re Farmers L. & T.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bartlett<Amer Finance & Sec Co.
German Sav Bank<Sinauer (2.)
Re Maltbie (Reliance Motion Picture Co.)
Re Pneumatic Service Co<N Y Edison.
Shalata<Rodgers.
Barcus<Cooper.
People, &c<Callahan.
Barcus<Cooper.
Jennings<Feld.
Fay<Blanchard Press.
Calleia<Owens & Co.
Rubin<Scott.
Grady<Park & Tilford.
Bettinger<Donovan.
Zuckerman<Fischer.
Dougherty<Am Clay Machinery Co.
Re CNY (Kinsella Act).
Smookler<St John the Baptist's Foundation.
Rogers<Code Realty.
Adams<Mayer.
Mulqueen<Mulqueen.
Lawyers Mtg Co<422 East 14th St Co.
Devaul<Schweinler.
Rubin<Bernheim.
Thorburn<Gates.
Young<Corning.
Sanes<Rainey.
Berger<Berger.
Frumenneum<Fidanzo.
Re Cons Commission Merchants, Inc.
Re Mortmeret.
Steinberg<Stein.
Ballas, Hess & Co<Eastern District Power Works.
Carbonaro<De Mauro.
Beseech<Beseech (2.)
Brown<Cleveland Trust Co.
Rosenberg<Wenson.
Fishbein<Fishbein.
Humphrey Sales Corp<Madden.
Re Smith<N Y Tel.
Ingraham Corp<Glanz.
Jones<Kratt.
Van Cise<Carrabine.
Rapp<Moffett Realty.
Re Fowler.
Blake<Patterson, Inc.
Mohrhart<Delaney.
McCready<Kings.
Lawn Imp Co, Inc.
Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co<Gutwillig.
U S Grand Lodge O B A A<Krasnow.
Langsam<Neuburg.
Palmer<Young.
Re Fay<Fay.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Liskinsky<Ochs.
Merits<Doetnecka.
Frankel<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Guild<Guild.
Szendy<Elugs.
Schwotzowsky<Schwotzowsky.
Re Man Ry<Wetsel.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Arliss<Herbert Brenon Film Corp.
Newburgh Silk Co<D Cohen Sales Co, Inc.
Schorr<Stern.
Motor Car Supply Co<Turner.
Pepe<Jackson (2.)
Mangust<Union Ry.
Socy for Relief of Half Orphaned & Destitute Children<Bklyn Bldg Material.
Dekofsky<Lapidus Cornice & Roofing.
Baldwin<Boyd.
Re Lighting Fixtures Assn.
Shults<Shults.
Aldrich<Chrystle Realty Co.
Meisner<Rathaus & Eichner, Inc.
Stiffler<Stiffler.
Moder<Moder.
Cavinato<Piccirillo.
Gallo<48th St Co.
Kingsley<U S Casualty Co.
Rapp<Hance.
Anne<Francias, &c<Williams.
Means<Corn Exchange Bank.
Walsh<Brenner.
Re U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (Brooks) (2.)
Sauer<Dy Lascurain.
Piaus<Stoll.
Coddington<Thom.
Schuessler<Riedinger.
Thornburn<Gates.
Wright<Stark.
Reynolds<N Y Trust.
Becker<Reinke.
Waxberg<Waxberg.
Cohen<Mainthow.
Re Lopez.
Austin<Seeman.
Thoden<Meyersburg.
Re Eagle Sav & Loan.
Eagle<Nirenberg.
Trobridge<McCarthy.
Wallach<Brenner.
Rasen<Perez.
Bloomingdale<Weller.
Dessoye, Jr<Worthington.
Quinby<Quimby.
Stabilimento Metallurgico Ligure<Phoenix Iron & Steel Co.
Goldstein<Civiletta.
Levy<Parisian R E Corp.
Kelly<Turner Const.
Stabilimento Metallurgico Ligure<Phoenix Iron & Steel Co.
Bachman<Cohen.
Calsmo<Phoenix Iron & Steel Co.
Wykoff<Guenther Pub Co.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roth<Reita Co, Inc.
Sternberg<Dalley.
Britolis<Bradley Con.
Salsano<Klosk Cont.
Ferrigno<Adams, Jr.
F Flatow<Johnson.
A Flatow<same.
Plaw<Rothschild.
Canfield<CNY.
M J Stidmeth<Hart(3)
Zellermeyer<Spalding.
O'Bryne<Superior Mot Garage Co.
Feron<Int Brew Co, Inc.
Castelluzzio<N Y Coal, &c, Co.
White<F C & L M Scheel, (2.)
Jensen<B H RR.
Murray<Cushman.
Zinsohlts<Central Brew Co.
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Lerner<NY Rys.
Mekey<Peck Slip A T.
Gabriel<Wells & Newton Co.
Goodfriend<CNY.
F Montgomery<Webber.
N Montgomery<same.
H Cohen<same.
I Cohen<same.
Brown<Bronx Terminal Corp.
Hammel<Smith.
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
Sedlow<NY Rys.
Fawell<same.
D Drazin<same.
J Drazin<same.
Gimplowitz<NY C RR.
Fabozzi<Dangler.
Karagasian<Regan.
Arnone<Kaplan.
D Nachman<Johann.
I Nachman<same.
Larsen<Martin.
Vaccarelli<Deevy.
M Freedman<Wellwood.
S Freedman<same.
French<NY Rys.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Pallorjas<Rosen.
McGrath<Englert Con.
Corset Co.
Barbier<Tilhany.
Wiegand<NY Tel Co.
Moran, Jr<Gimbel Bros.

PART XIV.—Tierney, Inc.—Burrough<Mesaro Macaroni Co.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
Shelling<Byrnes.
Hoffin<Halperin, (3.)
Same<Riviera Waist.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Prescott<O'Donohoe.
Selwyn<Walker.
Gould<Paul Gerli & Co, Inc.
Slason<Harvey.
MacAvoy<Tidewater Oil Co.
Titus, Jr<Pulyer.
Terry<Green.
Lansheim<Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Furn.
Pelanne<Sechestower.
Forbes & Co<Emerson Bldg Co.
Uminsky<Lane.
Bolardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Brunower & Son<Waldes.
Astor Film Corp<Paramount Pict Corp.
Wolf<Co of Porcelaine Limousine.
Sisson<Tvdd.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Langyon & Morant<De Kover, Inc.
Burns<Goodman.
Hershkopf<Cutler.
Sperer<Platke.
Wise<Lantemier.
Garguilo<Caf Wineries & Dis.
Felix<Bamman.
Whilden & Hancock<Pacific Coast Casualty Co.
N Y Mercantile Trading Co<Pfaltzgraff.
Merritt & Chapman Terry & Tench.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended to date rule.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Delanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Recess.
PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XIII.—....., J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Recess.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Caroline C Hettinger, Emma Rauschuld, John Gaffney, Caroline Knumwieds, Peter Dohm, C Glasmig.

John D Crimmins, Jennie F Bulger, Henry H Whitman, Elizabeth R Kerr, Sarah Sheppard, Sophia Breyer.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates.

Jeanette H Sullivan. [Meyer Borut.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gerritsen Const Co<Goodhope Realty Co.
Leifer<Schutzman.
Castiglione<Austro-Am SS Co.
Brause<Cummings.
Murray<Stark.
Eagles<Salomon, Young<Lippincott.
Buchman<Mass B & J Co.
Wolf<Becher.
Nicoll<Lippincott.

Jordan-Kiel Co<Auferman.
Relkin<Old Dom SS.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Pinkelstein Skirt Co.
McCloskey Varnish Co<Storm.
Lebolt & Co<Ehsing.
Bone<Marrons.
Healy<Bomeock.
Weingarten<Collebtn.
Jacobson<Drachman.
Lynch.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hurzarski<Altman.
Baum<Lieblich.
Slotsky<Mootnick.
Tatelman<Luxenberg.
Dym<N Y Rys.
Elias<Bailk.
Hoffman<Mulhern.
Steam Heating Co.
Glatzer<Swift.
Somonovit

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Business Slows Down, but Prices Recover Some Ground —Government Financing.

The stock market gave signs yesterday of falling into the usual year-end dullness, with transactions running to but a little over 300,000 shares. The course of prices was irregular, with most issues benefiting slightly by the day's operations. Some of the steel and equipment issues made substantial recoveries, and there was a wide advance in the only whisky issue on the board following the decisive vote in the House to submit the question of national prohibition to the State Legislatures. Traders reasoned that if the Constitutional amendment is submitted for ratification a period of several years will ensue, during which there will be little agitation for further restrictive legislation by States.

Activity was more pronounced in the bond market, particularly in the United States and foreign Government loans. The Anglo-French 5s achieved a new low record on heavy offering by selling down to 81¼, from which figure they rallied ¾ before the close. The United States Liberty 3½s dropped to a new low level at 96.58, the 4s changing hands at 97.14. The weakness in these issues caused a renewed discussion of the probability of further Government financing next Spring. It had been the understanding of bankers in close touch with the Treasury Department that there is little likelihood of another offering before March, 1918. Secretary McAdoo has emphasized the point that he is loath to make an offering carrying a higher rate of interest than that paid on the second Liberty Loan. The investment market is governed to a large extent now by the course of the war, and events between now and the return of Spring may happily be of a nature to make possible another sale at 4 per cent. The market for corporation issues has discounted about everything but a substantial rise in the rate of interest paid on the Government loans. It is a foregone conclusion that if the situation demands an increase in the interest rate on the next issue all outstanding securities will be readjusted to meet the new yield. In the meantime the absence of the customary new railroad and industrial financing, taken with the desire of many investors for a diversified list of holdings, is stabilizing bond prices and resulting in a fair demand.

Call money became more plentiful yesterday afternoon and some loans were made under 5 per cent., although most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent. There was no news in which the market was particularly interested, and transactions on the floor of the Exchange were largely professional in nature.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 25c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 15c.

Offer $4,500,000 Water Power Notes.

A banking syndicate, composed of Brown Brothers & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Alexander Brown & Sons, and Jackson & Curtis, is offering $4,500,000 of two-year 6 per cent. convertible notes of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company at 97½ and interest, to yield about 7½ per cent. The Shawinigan Water & Power Company of the Province of Quebec is one of the largest hydro-electric power companies of the world, serving a population of about 1,500,000. This company furnishes electricity to more than fifty communities, including the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The new notes have been issued to complete important plant enlargements and to retire all floating debt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	Last 5
Low	Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL'S.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6 Ninety days 6
Four months	6 Four months 6
Five months	6 Five months 6
Six months	6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7520	$4.7520	$4.7520	+.0001¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.70½	4.76½	
Francs—				
Demand	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.72	5.72	5.72	—.00⅛
Guilders—				
Demand	12.75	12.55	12.75	+.10
Cables	12.90	12.80	13.00	+.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close,— Demand or Checks.	Cables.	To-day Demand.
4.8665 London	$4.7520	$4.7570	$4.7520
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅛	5.72	5.74⅛
China—			
Hongkong	74.00	74.25	74.00
Peking	113.00	113.25	113.00
Shanghai	106.00	106.25	106.00
Greece	19.40	19.45	19.40
Holland	43.75	44.00	43.75
India—			
Bombay	34.50	34.75	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75	34.75
Italy	8.27	8.26	8.27
Japan—			
Kobe	51.75	52.00	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00	52.00
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.125	50.00
Russia	12.75	13.00	12.75
Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	35.25	35.75	35.75
Copenhagen	32.50	32.75	32.75
Christiania	23.50	24.15	24.15
Spain	24.10		
South America—			
Rio	24.57	26.87	26.87
Buenos Aires	47.42	47.52	47.52
Switzerland	4.31	4.28½	4.28½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.70½	$4.69¾	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $696,151,023; balance, $73,321,878; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,443,751; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,227,625.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, unchanged; in New York, 85⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 67c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$6,872,870	$78,164,961
Ord. int. revenue	58,775,928	306,714,964
Income tax	7,029,756	30,991,009
Miscellaneous	6,595,031	90,379,931
Total receipts	$80,072,589	$522,250,869
Exc. of ord. disburse.	285,478,124	1,622,547,577
over ord. receipts		
Exc. of total disburse.	478,913,981	220,963,277
over total receipts	545,050,714	2,154,796,446
Expenditures		

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.62½		6.50	
Spelter	7.75	8.00	15.00	
Antimony			15.00	
Quicksilver	$110.00		$110.00	
Aluminium	36.00	38.00	36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X Jers'y	34.25		34.25	

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	104	10	0	104	0	0
Tin, spot	297	0	0	297	0	0
Tin, futures	284	0	0	284	0	0
Spelter	50	0	0	50	0	0
Lead						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	319,223	1,725,551	338,326
Year to date	178,357,157	224,764,230	168,456,401

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9⅝	10	100	Advance Rumely	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1¾	2	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1¼	1¾	900	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	16	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15½	16	15½	15½	— ¼
65	68	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	
64	69	300	Am. Beet Sugar	150	150	150	150	— ½
69	69	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	34¾	34¾	88	88	— ½
145½	179	6,200	Am. Can	88	88	88	88	+1
34	34½	100	Am. Can pf. x d.	61¾	62	61¾	62	— ⅛
87	90	300	Am. Car & Fdry	22¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
62	62¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46¼	46¼	46	46	+ ¼
21½	22½	200	Am. H. & L. pf.	46¾	53	51¾	51	
46¾	47½	1,000	Am. International	65	65	65	65	—1
50¾	52¾	200	Am. Linseed pf.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+1
68	70	500	Am. Loco. x d.	9	9½	9	9	+ ½
47½	48	1,100	Am. Malting	69	69	69	69	
9½	10¼	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
89½	90	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	
100	100½	100	Am. Smelt. & Sec. pf. A	52½	52½	52½	52½	+1½
51	52¼	100	Am. Steel Fdries	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
93	95	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	34	34	33¾	33¾	—1
34	34½	6,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	98	98	98	98	—1½
97⅝	98	4,400	Am. Tobacco	128½	128½	128½	128½	
126	128	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	85	85	85	85	
85	92	25	Am. Woolen pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
87	90	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅞	12	3,900	Anaconda Copper	55	55¼	54½	55	+ ¼
53½	53⅝	100	Assets Realization					+ ⅛
¾	¾	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	79	79	78½	79	— ⅛
79	80	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
77½	78	300	Atl., Gulf & West I.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1¼
92½	95	4,900	Baldwin Loco	52½	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
53¼	53¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	46½	46½	46	46	+ ⅛
45¾	46	1,100	Batopilas Mining	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	11¼	400	Bethlehem Steel	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ½
68¾	69	18,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	85	85	85	85	— ¾
69¾	69	600	Beth. Steel pf.	94	94	93¾	94	— ¼
80	90	1,600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.t.p.	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+2
95½	94½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
37	38	200	Burns Brothers	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
109	109½	700	Butte & Superior	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+1¼
14	14½	100	California Petrol.	123¾	124½	123¾	124½	
10½	11	3,800	Canadian Pacific	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	
120¼	120¾	300	Central Foundry	35	38	35	35¾	
26	28	100	Central Foundry pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	
28	40	4,100	Central Leather Co.	98	98	97¼	98	— ⅝
35½	40	100	Central Leather pf.	26	26	25¾	25¾	+1
95	100	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	60	60	60	60	
25½	26	100	Chandler Motor	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
58	60	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
43¾	44	100	Chi. Great Western	39	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
8	8	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70	70	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
38½	39	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	
66	68	600	Chi. & Northwest	17	17	16¾	17	
16½	17	600	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
45¾	47	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 1 p. c. pf. t. c.					+ ⅛
36½	36¾		Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	37	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
13¾	13½	2,200	Chile Copper	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	100	Chino Copper	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	100	Columbia Gas & El.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
79	79½	1,800	Consolidated Gas	79	79	79	79	
90	90	300	Consol. Gas, Balt.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
28¾	29	100	Corn Products Ref.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
90	90	4,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	3,500	Crucible Steel	26¼	26¾	26	26	— ¼
73	75	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	73	75	73	73	
123¼	124½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	123¼	126¼	123¼	124½	—3½
91½	91½	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
98	98	200	Deere & Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	—1
169¾	170	300	Del. & Hudson	170	170	169¾	169¾	+1½
34	34	200	Del., Lack. & West.	34	34	34	34	
6¾	6¾	100	Distillers' Secur.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14	14	100	Dome Mines	14½	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
20	20	200	Erie	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
31	31	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	31	31	31	31	+⅛
135	135	300	Gaston, Chemical	135	135	135	135	
121	121	100	General Electric	121	121	118¾	120¾	+¾
85	85	4,200	General Motors	85	86	85	86	+1
74	74	2,000	General Motors pf.	74	74	74	74	
66	66	500	Granby Consol.	66	66	66	66	—1½
84	84	100	Great Northern pf.	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
23¾	23¾	1,270	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
35¾	35¾	1,300	Greene-Cananea	35	35¾	35	35	+ ⅛
30	38	400	Haskell & Bark. x d.	30	38	38	38	+1
38¾	39	100	Illinois Central	38¾	39	38¾	39	
6	6	300	Inspiration Copper	6	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—1
40¾	40¾	1,800	Interboro Consol.	9	9½	9	9	
10¼	10¼	200	Interboro Consol. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
32	33¾	100	Int. Agricultural	32	33¾	32	33¼	+ ⅛
51	51	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
18	18½	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	18	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅛
17¾	17¾	100	Int. Mer. Marine	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
53	53	2,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	53	53	53	53	
13½	13½	11,200	Int. Nickel	13½	13½	13½	13½	
45¾	45¾	100	Int. Paper pf. sta.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	
29¼	29¼	100	Kansas City South.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
73	73¼	100	Kan. City South. pf.	73	73¼	72¾	73	+ ⅛
9	9	3,300	Kennecott Copper	9	9	9	9	
12	12	500	Lackawanna Steel	12	12	12	12	
51¾	52	100	Lake Erie & West	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
107¼	107¾	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	—2
58	58	200	Lehigh Valley	58	58	58	58	
22¾	22¾	200	Louis. & Nash.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
45½	45½	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	
68	68	400	Maxwell Motors	68	68	68	68	
41¾	41¾	400	May Dept. Stores	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
76½	76½	800	Mexican Petroleum	76½	76½	76½	76½	
37⅝	37⅝	1,500	Midvale Steel	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
23	23	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23	23	22¾	22¾	
33½	33½	400	Mo., Pacific tr ctfs.	33½	33½	33½	33½	
95½	95½	1,700	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1½
87¼	87¼	200	Montana Power pf.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	
59	59	100	Nat. Biscuit	59	59	59	59	
21¾	21¾	200	Nat. Cond. & Suit.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
33½	33½	7,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	33½	33½	33½	33½	
16½	16½	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
104	106	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	104	106	104	106	
66½	66½	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	66½	66½	66	66	
27½	28	200	N. Y. Canadian	27½	28	27½	27½	+1½
19¾	19¾	700	N. Y. N. H. & H.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
96	96	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	96	96	95	96	—1½
43¾	43¾	1,800	Norfolk & Western	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
119¼	119¼	300	North American	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	
79	79½	2,800	Northern Pacific	79	80	79	79½	
33¾	33¾	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
63¾	64	2,400	Ohio Cities Gas	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	
43¾	43¾	2,400	Ontario Mining	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
36	36	100	Penn. R. R.	36	36	35½	35½	
12½	12½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	12½	12½	12	12	
25¾	25¾	3,038	Pere Marquette	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+1
39½	39½	300	Philadelphia Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½	
50	50	100	Pittsburgh Coal	50	50	50	50	
95	95	200	Pressed Steel Car	95	95	95	95	
106½	106½	100	Pressed Steel £. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1½
40	40	1,000	Pullman Co.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
20¾	20¾	100	Railway & Steel Sp.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
67¾	68	800	Ray Con. Copper	68	68	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
34¾	34¾	8,000	Reading	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
71¾	73	200	Reading 2d pf.	71¾	73	71¾	72½	+ ⅛
67½	67½	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
13	13	200	Royal Dutch t r	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
22¼	22¼	200	St. Louis-San Fran.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
5½	5½	400	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	
124½	125½	4,700	Saxon Motor & Co.	124½	125½	124½	125½	+ ⅛
15¼	15¼	1,400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
28¾	28¾	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
35	35	3,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	35	35	35	35	+1
70¼	70¼	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	
22¾	22¾	2,300	Southern Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
42¾	42¾	2,400	Southern Railway	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
88	88	3,200	Studebaker Corp.	88	88	88	88	
96	96	200	Superior Steel	96	96	96	96	
12	12	100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	12	12	12	12	
120	121	97,300	Tenn. C. & C.	120	121	118¼	120	+ ⅛
16	16	2,550	Texas Co. x d.	16	16	16	16	
44½	44½	4,200	Third Avenue	44½	44½	44½	44½	
105¾	106¾	200	Tobacco Products	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅛
85¼	85¼	500	Union Pacific	85¼	85¼	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
112	112	4,700	United Cigar Stores	112	112	108	111¾	+ ⅛
4½	4½	200	United Fruit	110½	112	110½	112	+ ⅛
11¾	11¾	1,800	United Rys. Invest.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
107	107	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
47½	48½	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	107	108	107	108	
91¾	91¾	100	U. S. Rubber	47½	48½	47½	48½	
42½	42½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
44½	44½	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	42½	42½	42½	42½	
82¾	82¾	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	
51½	52	100	U. S. Steel	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
104½	104½	97,300	U. S. Steel pf.	51½	52	51½	52	
71	71	2,550	Utah Copper	104½	104½	103	104	
31½	31½	4,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	71	72	71	71¾	
50	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	31½	31½	31½	31½	
7⅛	7⅛	400	Wabash	50	50	50	50	
38	38	200	Wabash pf. A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19	19	400	Wabash pf. B	38	38	38	38	
71	71	900	Wells Fargo Exp.	19	19	19	19	
13¼	13¼	100	Western Maryland	71	71	71	71	
78½	79½	200	Western Union Tel.	13¼	13½	13	13	
34½	35¼	1,900	Westingh. E. & M.	78½	79½	77	79½	
8	8	1,400	Wheeling & L. E.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	
18	18	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	8	8	8	8	
17½	17¾	100	Willys-Overland	18	18	18	18	
72	72	2,900	Willys-Overland pf.	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+2½
101	101	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	72	72	72	72	+1
113	113	200	Woolworth pf.	101	101	101	101	—1½
33½	33½	100	Worthington Pump	113	113	113	113	—1½
				33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	54.69	54.36	54.51	—.11
25 industrials	84.12	83.57	84.58	+.46
50 stocks	69.70	68.91	69.54	+.18

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 18	69.70	68.91	69.54	+.18
Dec. 17	69.03	68.04	68.54	—.49
Dec. 15	69.44	69.02	69.73	—.71
Dec. 15	69.61	68.90	69.42	+1.19
Dec. 14	69.61	68.90	68.39	+.03
Dec. 13	69.12	68.39	68.21	—1.25
Dec. 12	69.67	68.38	69.49	—1.38
Dec. 11	81.96	80.38	80.49	—1.38

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Dec.			
*1917.	64.18 Dec. 1	53.60 Dec. 12	58.54
1916.	99.26 Dec. 4	83.85 Dec. 21	88.24
1915.	91.90 Dec. 15	58.27 Dec. 24	90.20
1914.	68.21 Dec. 15	53.10 Dec. 15	65.06
1913.	69.69 Dec. 26	72.22 Dec. 14	73.20
1912.	82.04 Dec. 2	78.06 Dec. 6	77.60
1911.	78.40 Dec. 20		

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	58.60 Dec. 12	58.54
†1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	93.00
	Full Years.		
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	65.29
1913.	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	63.06
1912.	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
1911.	84.41 June 29	68.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Dec. 18	74.86 —.09	Dec. 10	76.70 —.09		
Dec. 17	74.95 —.25	Dec. 8	76.79 —.02		
Dec. 15	75.20 —.11	Dec. 7	76.81 —.04		
Dec. 14	75.31 —.14	Dec. 6	76.85 +.06		
Dec. 13	75.45 —.31	Dec. 5	76.78 +.22		
Dec. 12	75.82 —.80	Dec. 4	76.56 +.07		
Dec. 11	76.13 —.02	Dec. 3	76.92 —.17		

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917.	88.48 Jan. 26	74.86 Dec. 18	74.86
†1916.	80.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	86.61
	Full Years.		
1916.	80.18 Nov. 27

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THE COTTON MARKET

Reaction Follows Advance—Close Net Unchanged to 21 Points Higher.

An additional advance of about 30 points, making a rally of slightly more than a cent a pound from the recent low level, was followed by a contraction in the volume of business and moderate reactions in the cotton market yesterday. It looked as if the scattering short interest accumulated on the decline from the high records of early last week had pretty well covered on the rally, and there may have been a little Southern selling on the advance, although the setback was attributed chiefly to realising. January contracts sold up to 29.46c, eased off to 29.25c and closed at 29.34c, with the general list closing steady, net unchanged to 21 points higher.

The market opened steady at an advance of 6 to 8 points on a renewal of Monday's buying movement. There was also some trade buying of May, but the advance brought out realizing sales, and after showing net gains of some 29 to 32 points on active months, the market turned a shade easier. Selling was much less active on the reaction than it had been on the advance, however, and the undertone was steady in the late trading.

According to the latest advices, private returns indicate a ginning of 10,115,000 bales for the first December period with a possibility that the census figures on Thursday will run some 30,000 to 40,000 bales heavier. These figures suggest a considerable falling off in ginning since the last November period has been partly due to bad weather. For that reason an official report, in line with the private returns might fail to cause any material revisions of crop estimates, but they would doubtless strengthen confidence in the Government's figures as a fair or even maximum view of the yield. No change was reported in the general attitude of Southern spot holders. Demand is believed to be less active, but there was nothing in the trading or the news to indicate any actual pressure against the markets. Larger exports for the day attracted some attention, the more so as they included more than 30,000 bales from New York, but failed to inspire any fresh buying of consequence, and some brokers are looking for a comparatively quiet market until after the holidays.

Exports for the day were 45,604 bales, making 1,891,812 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. day.
Dec.	30.18	30.18	30.02	30.10@30.18	30.10
Jan.	29.25	29.46	29.22	29.34@29.35	29.17
Feb.				28.99 bid	28.78
March	29.00	29.07	28.76	28.98@29.08	28.75
April	29.00	29.40	29.00	28.88 bid	28.65
May	28.58	28.86	28.55	28.75@28.74	28.55
June				28.49 bid	28.33
July	28.33	28.55	28.33	28.44@28.45	28.28
Aug.				28.14 bid	27.98
Oct.	27.24	27.24	27.01	27.05@27.12	27.02

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher at 30.53c for middling upland. Southern spot quotations were as follows: Galveston, 29.85c; New Orleans, 29.85c; Savannah, 29¼c; Augusta, 29¼c; Memphis, 29¼c; Houston, 29¾c, and Dallas, 28.60c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	27,632	29,940	29,287
Exports	45,604	17,856	39,377
Exports season	1,891,812	1,809,017	2,905,676
Port stocks	1,287,700	1,290,761	1,525,942
Interior receipts	97,000	89,562	82,147
Interior shipments	94,000	81,091	82,722
New York arrivals	3,767	7,000	9,964
New York stocks	123,749	136,752	145,428

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 8 points higher at 22.21d for middling and 21.05d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 American 2,000. Imports 20,000; American 14,000. Futures opened steady, 14 to 17 points higher. Closed quiet and steady at a net advance of 19 to 20 points on the new contracts. January, 22.41d.; February, 22.44d.; March, 22.34d.; April, 22.35d.; May, 22.21d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio, Ind., and Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Surety	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Am. Surety	2	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 29
Am. Telep. & Telg.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Arkan. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Bank of New York	8	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Bank of New York	3	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Central Leather	1¼	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	5	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Central Trust	6	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Central Trust	16	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Chain. Oil & G. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Chicago City	2	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Chicago City	¾	Ex	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
C. City & Coun. pf.	$1.50	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Chevs. Automatic pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Duquesne Light pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Harrisburg L. & P.	3½	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Harris. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Kansas City Sou. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Liberty Bonds pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
New Eng. Telep.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
New York Dock pf.	2	—	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
N. Y. Dist. Wrest.	2	Q	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Philadelphia Co.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Jan. 2
Pine Bluff Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
St. L. Ry., M. & Pac.	1	—	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 21

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT EDISON CO. (including all subsidiaries) for November—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,196,069	$1,033,707	*$162,361
Net	357,809	300,532	57,467
Sur. aft. chgs.	249,371	204,051	45,320
11 mos. gross	10,983,739	8,960,833	*2,022,906
Net	3,210,104	2,790,385	419,719
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,300,196	2,324,199	15,001

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO. for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	2,512,229	2,361,986	150,243
Net aft. exp.	1,016,219	1,040,537	*24,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	255,488	225,268	*30,220
5 mos. gross	12,408,029	11,399,858	1,008,171
Net aft. exp.	5,173,490	5,002,132	111,358
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,116,649	983,819	132,830

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'23	6@4½	6.00	5.70
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	1918-'22	6½	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½	6.50	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	6½	5.80	5.70
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'25	4½	5.60	5.00
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
G., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.75	5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.00	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	6.80	5.10
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'27	4½@5	6.80	5.80
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.90	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'22	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
St. Louis & W.	1917-'23	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'20	4½	4.90	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.07	Mexican	.14
Andes	.07	Ophir	.04
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.04
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.02
Caledonia	.04	Sacramento	.01
Challenge Con.	.04	Sav. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.15
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	1.05½
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.65¾
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.00	Goldfield Merg.	.02
Belmont	.10	Great Bend	.02
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Extension	.18
MacNamara	.16	Kawassas	.04
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.01
Mispah	.03	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts.	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.10
North Star	.03	Morning Glory	.10
Rescue	.08	Union Amal.	.04
Tonopah Ext.	1.02½	White Caps	.03
West End	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.10	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.13
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.02
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.09	United Eastern	.2.62½
Goldfield Con.	.34		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	3¾	4¼	Granite	43	55
Doctor	3¾	5	Isabella	7¾	8¼
Elkton	3¾	5	McKinney	7	8
El Paso	.12	.25	Portland	.115	.120
Fanny R.	.2	4	U. Gold M.	14¾	16
Golden C.	146	147	Vindicator	35	38
Gold Ser.	2¾	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Twenty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $364,400, were chartered today. They include:

Samuel London, Manhattan, shirts, pajamas, &c., $150,000; M. Harris, R. B. Bernstein, S. London, Sherman Square Hotel.

Alliance Iron and Steel Corporation, Manhattan, $75,000; H. C. Gable, H. F. Holly, G. D. Zahm, 261 Broadway.

Bronx Scenic Railway Corporation, Manhattan, $24,900; W. L. and H. S. Sayers, J. P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Paris American Theatre Co., Manhattan, $100,000; E. L. Klein, W. J. Smith, G. Blumenthal, 1,425 Broadway.

Normandi Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Pessow, B. Welfart, J. J. Rosen, 14 West 32d St.

G. H. C. Const. Co., Brooklyn, $9,000; H. J. Krinsky, L. E. Schlesinger, S. R. Gerstein, 299 Broadway.

Uneeda Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Simon, P. Barsky, I. Goldstein, 15 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Vogel Bros. Co., Manhattan, diamonds and jewelry, $50,000; M. J. and L. and E. N. Vogel, 912 West End Av.

The Aeronautic Maps Association, Manhattan, $10,000; G. O. Dean, J. A. and E. F. Nugent, 280 Madison Av.

Gottschalk, Gartman & Co., Manhattan, veilings, nettings, chiffons, and ruffles, $75,000; A. B. Gottschalk, W. Gartman, S. H. Steinberg, 181 Clermont Av.

Federal Waste Utilization Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; W. L. Greenfogel, M. J. Lebeyer, S. Ehrlich, 294 Pearl St.

M. H. L. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; E. M. Morgan, M. Singer, J. Heizman, 2 West 88th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Speyer Building, Manhattan, $50,000 to $225,000.

The Elicon Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolates Co., Inc., Fulton, $250,000 to $5,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Jones, Launt & Barrett, Penn., insurance agents, $10,000; representative, I. A. A. Blish, 93 William St.

Cole & Dixon, Inc., New Jersey, merchandise, $2,000; representative, F. G. Cole, Jr., 123 West 64th St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Electrola Corp., Manhattan, to the P. E. D. Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Manning Co., Johnsons.

Nathan Granberg, Manhattan.

Kohlberg & Hirsch, Manhattan.

Mantonic Mining Corp., Philipstown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 18.—Charters filed:

Solid Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000; Morris Besterman, Florence Besterman, and Sol Yersy, all of Paterson.

The "Miss Liberty" Knitting Needle Co., Newark, $5,000; Ira A. Kay, Jr., of South Orange; William R. Cook of Richmond Hill, L. I., and William L. Meyer of Freeport, L. I.

Blaisdell Pencil Co., Camden, $500,000; Charles Kropp of Trenton, N. J.; Stuart H. Heist of Centre Square, Penn., and F. A. Cizal of Little Falls, N. J.

Metropolitan Institute, Madison, $25,000; Manfred Broberg of Madison, Ernest Pimmet of Brooklyn, and A. L. Allen of West Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 18.—Charters filed:

The Hydro Carbon Wickless Burner Co., $1,000,000; M. T. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis of Wilmington.

Stephens Engineering Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Butte Kansas Co., to do a general business, $900,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, and George T. Willson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, are scheduled to address the Bond Club of New York at the regular monthly luncheon in the Bankers' Club on Friday at 12:30 o'clock.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list General Chemical Company $786,600 additional common stock.

At the annual meeting of the Cuban American Sugar Company retiring Directors were re-elected. The company contributed $25,000 to the Red Cross.

Salem, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $100,000 to Curtis & Sanger at 4.79 per cent. discount.

Enrique A. Correa of the Credito Mercantil, Cortissos, Correa & Co., located at Barranquilla, Colombia, and of the New York firm of de Lima, Correa & Cortissoz, Inc., announced yesterday that the Colombia house had been removed from the trading-with-the-enemy list.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	29	32	Red Bluff	69	70
B. St. Gas	13	14	Rex Cop.	13¾	14
Begole	50	75	Jerome V.	55	65
Bohemia	60	80	La Rose	30	40
Bingham	2¼	2⅝	Majestic	30	33
Boston Ely	69	70	Max. Metal	27	29
Boston Mon.	40	42	Mol. Tung	24	26
Butte Lon.	13	16	New Baltic	80	1.00
Butte Det.	25	30	Nixon	1¾	1¾
Boston Ar.	1	2	N. Copper	15¼	14
Calaveras	1	2	Nev. Doug.	1¾	1⅞
Crown Res.	20	25	Nat. Z. & L.	28	30
Con. Ariz.	1⅜	1⅝	Oneco	25	35
Cortes	10	15	Onondaga	15	25
Champion	3	4	Pioneer	50	1.00
Chief Con.	1¾	1⅞	Ray Herc.	3¾	3¾
Eagle E. R.	2	2¼	Rilla	1	3
Earle Eagle	10	12	S. W. Miami		
Fortuna	3	5	part paid	75	1.00
Gold Lake	1	3	S. W. Miami,		
Gila Copper	17	17⅝	full paid	1	1¼
Houghton	60	80	U. V. Ext.	24½	25
Hecla	70	75	Victoria	1¼	1¾
Humboldt	60	70	Yukon	1¾	2

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at primary points were of moderate proportions and the Government is giving its attention to the distribution during the balance of the season, as home consumption is to be provided for when export allotments are made. The action of the Food Administration in regard to milling of wheat, which provides that after Dec. 25, 1917, no manufacturer of flour shall use more than 264 pounds of 58-pound wheat, or heavier, in making 196 pounds of 100 per cent. flour, and that only 5 per cent. shall be removed in the way of low grade, is expected to make a bushel of wheat go further, and also provides for a very wholesome and satisfactory grade of flour. Rye—Dull; quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in the corn market was a little more bearish, but after an early decline of about ¼c prices rallied on covering, and the close was firm at ¼c to ⅜c net advance. Europe is badly in need of corn, but so far has abstained from making more than moderate efforts to make purchases here owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, but it is only reasonable to expect a good foreign demand as soon as market conditions assume a more normal position. On the local cash market prices were easier, with dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.61, fifteen days' shipment subject to embargo, and Argentine corn at $2.20, free on board cars, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.24¼	1.23¾	1.24¼	1.24¼	92¼
January	1.21¼	1.20¾	1.21¼	1.20¾	92¼
May	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.19¼	1.18¾	92

OATS.

Reports that 425,000 bushels of oats had been delivered on December contract in the West and the prevailing belief that more will be delivered had a depressing influence on the oats market early, and it was said that the cash demand in the West was inactive. The prospects for large receipts also played an important part in the early action of values. Later, however, prices rallied sharply when shorts attempted to cover, and final quotations were ½@⅝c net higher. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 55¼@56c; No. 2 white, 56@56½c; No. 3 white, 55½@56c; fancy clipped white, 91@92c; ordinary clipped white, 90@90½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¼	74¼	75¼	74¾	49
March	73¾	72	73¾	73⅝	
May	72⅜	70¾	72	71¼	53

PROVISIONS.

The provision market declined quite sharply early under renewed selling prompted by weakness in the hog position. Toward the close a steadier tone developed, but prices failed to regain all the early loss. It was said that the Government was in the market for some product or export, but this failed to have much influence on values. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000, estimated for Wednesday 35,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 10,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	23.70	23.50	23.55	23.50	15.87
May	23.62	23.47	23.55	24.10	15.94
Ribs—					
Jan.	22.55	22.30	22.45	22.65	12.65
May	24.05	23.70	23.90	24.10	14.05
Pork—					
Jan.	44.37	44.30	44.50	45.00	28.60
May			44.00	44.60	28.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again inactive, with very narrow price changes. Total sales were 3,900 barrels, and final quotations were not unchanged to 5 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			18.50@18.75	18.50
December	18.65	18.55	18.60@18.65	18.60
January	18.70	18.65	18.60@18.65	18.60
February			18.60	18.45
March	18.90	18.85	18.85@18.90	18.85
April			18.85	18.80
May			18.90	

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market yesterday on buying, which seemed to be of very much the same character as that recently reported. Part of the demand, at least, was attributed to houses with English connections, and the advance was accompanied by further talk of an increase in British consumption. These features did not appear to be creating any broadening of general interest, as the volume of business continued light, but offerings were comparatively small, and the close showed a net gain of 6 to 10 points. The local spot market was quiet, but holders were reported firm, with quotations on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.25	7.15	7.18@7.17	7.05
January	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.17	7.07
February			7.25@7.26	7.17
March	7.38	7.32	7.34@7.36	7.27
April			7.42@7.43	7.35
May	7.52	7.46	7.48@7.50	7.43
June			7.57@7.58	7.51
July	7.68	7.65	7.65@7.67	7.59
August			7.78@7.77	7.68
September	7.85	7.80	7.82@7.85	7.76
October			1.90@7.91	7.82

SUGAR.

The only feature in raw sugar was the sale reported by the International Committee of 2,000 bags Cienaguilla, afloat, at 4.644c, cost, insurance, freight, being equivalent to 5.92c for Cuban centrifugals. A cable to the Exchange from Havana said that 50 centrals were grinding, and that the weather was unsettled. Stocks are rapidly moving to Cuban ports, and early arrivals at Atlantic ports are looked for. There were no new developments in refined sugar, the American still quoting 5.15c, regular basis, others withdrawn. Later the following sales were reported to the committee: 7,000 bags Cuban, prompt shipment, understood to be old crop, at 4.90c, cost and freight; 5,000 bags Peru, in port, at 4.644c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 4,200 bags Surinams, in port. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.15c, cost and freight, 4.90c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,429 packages. A large amount of the stock due last week is now being delivered, and it is affecting the situation very much. There is, however, fair trading, and the tone of values is steady to firm on both fresh and held creamery. Ladles are a little firmer, and packing stock has also gained a fraction. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 58¼@58½c; extras (92 score), 56c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 44½@56c; seconds, (83 to 87 score), 41½@43c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 59@59½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 47@48c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 39@42c; process extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 34@36c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,300 cases. Fresh gathered eggs are still scarce, and the few lots coming in have changed quite promptly at sustained prices. Much of the stock is still more or less badly frozen, and values are irregular accordingly. Storage eggs are perhaps a little more active, there is a fair trade passing still and values are sustained with some confidence. Nearby white eggs in very small supply and cleaning up promptly at steady to firm prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 62@63c; extra firsts, 61@62c; firsts, 59@60c; seconds, 55@56c; thirds and poorer, 47@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 59½@60c; firsts, 58@58½c; seconds, 56@57½c; lower grades, 54@55c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 59@63c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 58@59c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western nearby whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 69@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western nearby whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 69@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western nearby browns, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@66c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 64@66c.

WILL TAX STOCKS ON TOTAL PAR VALUE

Regulations Under Stamp Section of War Revenue Act Approved by McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The final form of the regulations to govern the application of the stamp tax in the War Revenue act to transactions in stocks has been approved by Secretary McAdoo and will go into effect as of the first day of December. A tentative draft of these regulations was made public ten days ago.

A matter which claimed careful consideration was the interpretation of the rate of taxation. For a time a plan was under consideration to tax stock certificates of a face value less than $100 singly, so that a certificate of $5 or $10 face value would be required to pay the full tax of two cents. This plan was suggested by Samuel Untermyer, Chairman of the Board of Legal Advisers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The final regulations, however, retain more nearly the actual language of the law. The regulation as to the rate of the tax follows:

"In the case of shares or certificates of stock having a face (or par) value, the amount of the tax shall be based upon the total face value of the shares involved in any sale, or agreement to sell, or memorandum of sale, or delivery or transfer, and shall be at the rate of two cents for each $100 of such total face value, or fraction thereof, whether such aggregate face value is greater or less than $100. Thus, where the total face value of the shares or certificates of stock, agreement to sell, or memorandum of sale involved in any such transaction is less than $100, the amount of such tax shall be two cents; where the total face value exceeds $100, but is $200 or less, the amount of such tax shall be four cents, and on all fractions of $100 of face value the tax shall be two cents; and where such shares of stock are without face (or par) value the tax shall be two cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be two cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof."

Another important feature of the regulations is the inquisitorial character of the inquiries which all persons who engage in stock operations must answer. The blanks approved for recording each transaction subject to tax embrace twenty-three separate subjects of inquiry.

The record must show the date of the transaction, the name of the seller or transferer, the name of the purchaser or transferee; if the order was executed on an Exchange, the name of the person who executed the order; whether the transaction is a purchase or sale, the name of the corporation the stock of which is the subject of the sale, and the number of shares thereof; whether the stock was listed on an Exchange; whether the stock was cleared through a Clearing House; the face or par value of the stock; the price of the stock, if there is no face or par value; whether the shares were borrowed or loaned; whether the transaction was "matched," "on order," a "pass out," or a "scratched sale," or any other kind of sale or purchase; the amount of tax paid; the identifying number of the bill or memorandum of sale, and the origin of the order, whether domestic or foreign.

The Government will not furnish the record forms. Clearing Houses and Stock Exchanges will be expected to keep the records in books specially prepared for the purpose. The regulations say:

"All entries therein must be legibly written in ink and the records kept for a period of at least two years. Every Clearing House, or committee, or body through which clearing is done is required on or before the 15th day of each month, and at any other time designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to render in writing under oath to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a return for the preceding month, or for any other period that may be designated by the Commissioner, of all facts in their possession relating to any and all such transactions and showing in detail the month for which return is made, the name and address of the Clearing House or similar business agency or institution making the return, and the number of shares of stock directed to be received and the number of shares of stock directed to be delivered and cleared, settled, or adjusted for each member during the month or period for which the return is made."

Many Stock and Produce Exchange transactions heretofore regarded secret, must be reported in the future under the regulations adopted. So-called "put off" transactions, in which a dealer sells and immediately rebuys, or the reverse, and "scratch" sales are to be reported monthly. Transactions in which stock is borrowed to cover short sales are now considered taxable.

Make January Reservations At Once

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In this official educational treatise the law is fully covered and its technical phases clarified.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation, 1917	$196,298,924
Total Bonded Debt (incl. this issue)	$4,857,000
Less

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Acme Tea Com. & Pfd.
100 American Stores 1st Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
50 Chatham & Phenix Bank Stock
200 City Investment Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Federal Sugar
25 New York Shipbuilding
100 Platt Iron Works Com. & Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge Co.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Stores 1st Pfd.
100 Caddo Oil & Ref. Co.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Hooker-Electro Chem. Pfd.
10 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 MacAndrews & Forbes Com.
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Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared forfeitable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

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The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4** PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.
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JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

CENTRAL TRUST VOTES BONUS OF 50 PER CENT.

Christmas Distribution Is in Addition to 20% Already Allowed —Stockholders Get 40%.

In accordance with its annual practice the Central Trust Company will this year distribute to its officers and employes a Christmas bonus amounting to 50 per cent. of their annual salaries. This sum is in addition to a special allowance amounting to 20 per cent. of the employes' salaries which has already been paid to them this year as an offset to higher living costs, so that they will receive for the year 70 per cent. more than their fixed salaries.

The Directors voted yesterday to pay the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 16 per cent. to stockholders, making a total of 40 per cent. for the year. In 1916 the stockholders received a total of $4,000,000 in cash on the then outstanding $3,000,000 of stock, half of the amount being for the purpose of enabling them to subscribe to an increase of $2,000,000 in capitalization.

The Central Trust Company was organized in 1875 with $1,000,000 capital. This was increased to $3,000,000 in 1906, the shareholders getting a 200 per cent. cash dividend with which to subscribe to the new shares, and to $5,000,000 last year. By Jan. 1 next the company will have paid out a total of $30,605,000 in dividends, of which $20,900,000 has been distributed since James N. Wallace became President in 1905.

$250,000 in Gold Sent to Mexico.

The Royal Bank of Canada withdrew $250,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Mexico. This was the first transfer to Mexico in several weeks, the gold going with consent of the United States Government, to pay for imports of sisal from Yucatan.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, this TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	97⅜	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
4s, registered, 1925	85	90
4s, coupon, 1925	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¾
2s, coupon, '25, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	89

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95	94½	
4½s June, 1965	94½	96	94½	
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	96	94½	
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	96	94½	
4½s May, 1957	94½	96	94½	
4½s Ap.il, 1966	80	91	80	
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89	92	89	
4½s Mar., 1964	89	91	89	
4½s Mar., 1962	89	91	89	
4½s Sept., 1960	80	91	89	
4s May, 1959	80	88	88	
4s Nov., 1957	86	87½	86	
4s May, 1957	86	88	86	
4s Nov., 1956	87	86	87	
4s Nov., 1955	83	89	83	
4s Nov., 1936	89½	90	89½	
4s May, 1919	98½	99½	98¾	
4s Nov., 1918	99		99	

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.85	4.60	4.85
4½s 1924-1931	4.85	4.60	4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	5.00		5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1920-1929	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.85

BONDS.

3½s Liberty 4s	97.20	97.14	97.20
500 Do 3½s	98.44	98.44	98.44

MINING STOCKS.

600 Atlanta	.08¼	.08½	.08½
50 Daly Min.	1.25	1.25	1.25
300 Gold. Con.	.35	.35	.35
500 Man. Cons.	.11	.11	.11
500 Montana	.09	.09	.09
100 Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15
700 Tom. Knt.	1.12½	1.00	1.12½
400 Union Con.	.98	.97	.97
300 West End.	.68	.68	.68

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
25	Am. Light & Traction	193	191	191	195
125	Cities Service	206	203	204	205
40	Cities Service pf	99	98¾	98½	99¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	15	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	41
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	80	90
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	73	76
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	3	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	30	31
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	98
Colorado Power	22	23
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	82
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	23	25
Com. Power, Ry. & L. pf.	63	65
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	79½	80½
Duluth Edison	80	90
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	78	83
El. Paso Electric	98	102
El Paso Electric pf.	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	96
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	15	40
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	40	60
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	14	17
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	83	90
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	90	100
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	98	98
Interstate Elec. pf.	30	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	80	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 5s	97½	98½	
Am. W. W. & El. 6s	95	96	
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	
Commonwealth Power	97	100	
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	85	90	
Cum. Co. Gas & E. 1st 5s, 1942	90	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	102	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	83	90	
East. Texas Elec. 1st 5s	95	100	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	93	
G. West. Pow. 5s, '46	75	80	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '52	85	95	
Inter.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	
Kans. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99	
Miss. & R. R. & L. 5s	94½	100	
Miss. River Power	9	11	
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36	
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	63	72	
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15	
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56	
Northern States Power	67	70	
Northern States P. pf.	87	90	
Northern Texas Electric	50	52½	
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	74	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pacific Gas & Electric	31½	32	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	60¾	61¼	
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	80	98	
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75	
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14½	
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	47	52	
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	20	21	
Republic Ry. & Light	20	21	
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	52	55	
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	60	65	
Southern Cal. Edison	80	82	
South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97	
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7	
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	21	
Tampa Electric	102½		
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	13	
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100	
Tri-City Ry. & Light	50	54	
U. G. Improvement	80	85½	
United Light & Rys.	38	39	
United L. & Rys. pf.	54	60	
Wash. R. W. L. & P.	82	84	
West. P. Ter. & W.	10	15	
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	50	65	
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100	
Western Power pf.	30	40	
Western Power pf.	40	42	
Wisconsin Edison	35	40	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100	

200 Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
900 Bar. O. & G	1¼	1½	1½
10,000 B.-Wyo. O.	16	15	16
2,500 Cos. & Co.	6¼	6½	6½
5,500 Crown Oil	¼	¼	¼
6,000 Cum. P. & R	1⅞	1¾	1¾
500 Elk B. Pet.	8	6	8
500 E. O. & G.			
(a. pros.)	½	½	½
1,200 Esm. O. Co.	¼	⅜	⅜
100 Federal Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
700 Friar Oil	¾	¾	¾
900 Gen. Oil	7	7	7⅛
14,500 Houston Oil	35⅝	30½	35½
900 H. G. Creek			
O. & R.	4¼	4¼	4⅜
600 Int. Pet'm.	11⅜	11¼	11½
3,800 Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
300 Lost C. Oil	¼	¼	¼

MINING STOCKS.

5,300 Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 ‡Atlanta	8½	8½	8½
3,000 Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,000 ‡Bos. & Mon.	42	37	38
1,000 ‡Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400 Butte C. & Z.			
Mon. Con.	6½	6¼	6½
3,300 Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500 ‡Caledonia	46	45	46
1,400 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1	⅞	1
100 Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Carrie Gerdo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 ‡Coco R. M.	3	3	3
700 Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500 Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000 ‡Con.-H'st'r	22	21	22
1,100 ‡Con. Mer.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000 Cress. Con. G.	4½	4½	4⅝
3,200 ‡Denbigh M.	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,000 Dundee-Ariz., (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,000 ‡Empire Con.	½	½	½
1,500 ‡‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,873 ‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500 ‡Globe D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 ‡Gold Zone	50	50	50
500 ‡Green M. M.	½	½	½
575 Hecla. Min.	4½	4½	4½
15,700 ‡‡Int. Mines	20	15	20
500 ‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500 ‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500 ‡Jer.-Pres. C.	3¼	3	3¼
100 ‡‡Jim Butler	74	72	72

220 Phil. R. T. t. c.	25¼	25¼	25½
60 Phila. Trac.	39	39	39
598 Tono. Belm't	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3 Tono. Min.	5	5	5
27 Union Trac.	37½	37½	37½
110 Unit. Gas Imp.	65	64¾	64¾
56 Warw'k L. & S.	8¾	8	8¾
2 W. J. & S. S.	42½	42½	42½

Bonds.

$1,000 Phila. Elec. 1st mtg. 5s	93¾	93½	93½
1,000 Read. gen. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Arun. S. & G.	13½	13½	13½
15	Balt. Tube pf.	85	85	85
73	Con. Power	90	90	90
1,065	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼
65	Do pf.	3½	3½	3½
209	Dav. Chem.	22	22	22

Bonds.

$1,000	B. C. 4s, '31	89½	89½
5,000	Do 4s, '38	89¾	89¾
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	81	81
6,000	Con. Coal 6s	99½	99½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Zinc	12	11¾	12
100	Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Ahmeek	73	71	71
610	Alaska	2	1⅞	1⅞
50	Algomah	25c	25c	25c
30	Alloues	46½	46½	46½
24	Arizona Com'l	10	9	10
50	Butte & Sup.	13½	13½	13½
15	Butte & Bal.	35c	32c	32c
247	Cal. & Ariz.	87	86	86¾
280	Cop. Range	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Daly-West	2	2	2
55	Davis-Daly	4¾	4¾	4¾
395	East Butte	8¾	8½	8½
10	Greene-Can.	35	35	35
45	Hancock	7¼	7¼	7¼
80	Indiana	1¼	75c	75c
60	Island Creek	54	52	54
100	Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Lake	5	5	5
75	La Salle	2	2	2
25	May.-Old C.	1	1	1

Railroads.

9	Boston & A.	122¾	122¾
140	Boston Elev.	31	30½
140	Boston & M.	18	17¾
80	Mass. El. pf.	6¾	6¼

Miscellaneous.

6	Am. A. C. pf	90½	90
5	Amoskeag	60	60
1,073	A. T. & T.	98½	96
26	Am. W'n pf.	88¾	88
100	Am. Metal	9¼	9¼
33	Edison Elec.	139	138
50	Gen. Elec.	120	120
35	Mass. Gas	73	73
20	Do pf.	83	83
5	McE'n 1st pf	94	94
10	N. E. Tel.	97½	97
10	Nova S. S'l.	60	59½
1	Plant pf.	98	98
5	Pullman	107	107
60	Reece Fold.	3¾	3¾
271	Swift	118	117
10	Torrington	44¾	44¾
26	Un. D. 1st pf	49¾	49¾
347	United Fruit	112	108½
270	United Shoe	37¼	37¼
220	Ventura	4¾	4¾
10	West. Union	78	78

Bonds.

$1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	98	98
9,000	Swift 5s	93	93
31,000	Liberty 3½s	98.50	98.20
21,000	Do 4s	97.50	96.80

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Ship	91¾	90	91¾
3	Booth Fish	18½	18½	18½
15	Do pf.	83	81	83
225	Chi. C. & C. pf.	16¾	16¼	16¾
30	Chi. Pn. Tl.	40	39½	40
10	Chi. T. & T.	170	170	170
403	Com. Edison	101	100	100
5	Dia. Match	95½	95½	95½
50	H. S. & M.	47	47	47
7	Hartman	28	28	28
12	Ill. Brick	55	55	55
295	Lindsay Lt.	24	23	24
9	M. Ward pf.	108	107¼	108
50	People's Gas	38	35¼	36
1	Qu. Oats pf.	95	95	95
775	Sears, Roeb.	125¾	123¾	125¼
50	Shaw	57	56½	56½
75	Stew. Warn.	44¼	44¼	44¼
163	Swift & Co.	118¾	118	118¼
1,434	Un. Carbide	46¾	44¾	46
10	Wilson	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Do pf.	95	95	95

Bonds.

$3,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	91¾	91¾
1,350	Liberty 3½s	98.40	98.40
1,000	Do 4s	97.10	97.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
71	Am. Gas	80	79	80
28	Cambria	42	42	42
25	Elec. Stor.	36	36	36
200	Keyst'e Tel.	8¾	8¾	8¾
78	Lehigh Val.	82	82	82
175	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¼	43¾
40	Penn. Salt	79	77½	77½
164	Phila. Elec.	22¼	22¼	22¼

Bonds.

$5,100	Lib. 3½s	98.50	98.40	98.42
10,000	Do 4s	97.30	97.02	97.30
12,000	L. V. Coal 3s	100	100	100

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
American Cigar	92	93	93
Do pf.	87	90	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	135	130
Lorillard	190	195	190
Mfg. Liggetts & P.	175	190	175
Do pf.	102	105	102
Do scrip	115	125	120
R. J. Reynolds	350	400	375
Do pf.	100	102	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Firmness was displayed in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The alcohol stocks were especially strong. Initial prices were generally little changed from Monday's closings. This was followed by a slight softening on the part of leading stocks and then a rally. With no selling pressure in evidence the few shorts in the market were apparently disposed to cover. Anglo-French bonds were early reported at a new low record price, but this seemingly had little or no market effect.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	2¾	2¾	2¾
220	Am. Can	34¾	33¾	34¼
100	Am. Loco	47¾	47	47
50	Am. S. & R.	60¾	60	60¾
40	Am. Su. Tob.	53¾	53¾	53¾
40	Am. T. & T.	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Am. Zinc	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Anac. Cop.	53¾	54½	55¼
30	A., T. & S. F.	79¾	78⅝	79¼
250	Bald. Loco	58	52¾	53
40	Balt. & Ohio	46¾	46	46¼
1,600	Beth. St'l B.	69¼	68¾	69
190	Can. Pacific	128¾	128¼	129½
190	Cent. Leather	59	57¾	58¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	44	44	44
20	C., M. & St. P.	39	38¾	39
10	Com. Gas	78¾	78½	78¾
210	Corn Prod.	29	28¾	29
260	Crucible St'l	48¾	46¾	48¾
810	Dist. Secur.	33¾	32	33¼
50	Erie	14¼	14	14
270	Gen. Elec.	120¾	118¾	118¾
180	Gen. Motors	86¾	85	86¾
10	Inspir. Cop.	39¼	39¼	39¼
90	Int. Mer. M.	18¾	18¼	18½
430	Do pf.	77¾	75½	77
10	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾
40	Kenne. Cop.	29	29	29
10	Lack. Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾
20	Lehigh Val.	51¾	51¼	51¾
70	Mex. Petrol.	69¼	68	69¼
20	Midvale Steel	41¾	41½	41¾
20	Mo. Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Exp.	7⅝	7⅝	7½
100	‡A. W. Pap'r	1½	1½	1½
25	‡Cab. Car & Fdry.	42	42	45
1,100	‡Car. L. & P.	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,300	Chev. Motor	66	61	61
300	‡Cities Serv. Corp. old	206	205	206
100	‡ Do pf	69½	69½	69½
200	Curtiss Aero	28	27	28
200	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Emp. Steam	21¾	21	21
100	Int'cont. Rub.	8½	8½	8½
300	Int. Lubech.	2½	2¼	2½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Anglo-A. Oil	17¾	17¼	17½
20	Prairie P. L.	240	239	240
10	South. P. O. Co	245	245	245

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	‡Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	‡B.-Wyo. O.	16	15	16
2,500	‡Cos. & Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,500	‡Crown Oil	¼	¼	¼
6,000	Cum. P. & R	1⅞	1¾	1¾
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	8	6	8
500	‡E. O. & G. Co. pf.	½	½	½
1,200	‡Esm. O. Co.	¼	⅜	⅜
100	‡Federal Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	‡Friar Oil	¾	¾	¾
900	‡Gen. Oil	7	7	7⅛
14,500	‡Houston Oil	35⅝	30½	35½
900	‡H. G. Creek O. & R.	4¼	4¼	4⅜
600	‡Int. Pet'm.	11⅜	11¼	11½
3,800	‡Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
300	‡Lost C. Oil	¼	¼	¼

MINING STOCKS.

5,300	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Atlanta	8½	8½	8½
3,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	42	37	38
1,000	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Butte C. & Z. Mon. Con.	6½	6¼	6½
3,300	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Caledonia	46	45	46
1,400	‡Cal. & Jer.	1	⅞	1
100	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Carrie Gerdo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Coco R. M.	3	3	3
700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	‡Con.-H'st'r	22	21	22
1,100	‡Con. Mer.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Cress. Con. G.	4½	4½	4⅝
3,200	‡Denbigh M.	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,000	Dundee-Ariz., (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,000	‡Empire Con.	½	½	½
1,500	‡‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,873	‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	‡Globe D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Gold Zone	50	50	50
500	‡Green M. M.	½	½	½
575	Hecla. Min.	4½	4½	4½
15,700	‡‡Int. Mines	20	15	20
500	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Jer.-Pres. C.	3¼

MAY FIX COAL PRICE FOR THE CONSUMER

Schley Says Board Wants to Know the Margin of Profits Made by the Retailer.

CITY GETS 25,000 TONS

Congestion of Barges Now Said to be Hindering Fuel Transportation—Little Towing Done.

Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, said yesterday that the Fuel Administration contemplated fixing the retail price of coal and that data is now being gathered for consideration when the various Borough Administrators meet to take up the subject. The Administration is anxious to find out what margin of profits the retailers have been making on all grades, and especially wants to know what truth there is in the charge that dealers who sell in small lots make large profits.

"We are going to set a fixed price for coal," said Mr. Schley. "This will be based upon a margin of profit over what the retailer has to pay for the product from the wholesaler."

Mr. Schley said that at present coal was selling in New York City at from $8.25 to $9.10 a ton, according to size and grade. He did not say that prices will be fixed below these figures. In determining the price of coal delivered in the city, the cost of transportation will figure largely. Dealers now are having trouble in making deliveries, and are doing so, it is said, at the cost of deterioration of equipment. Where lots under a ton are sold some dealers, it has been said, have been making an additional charge of 50 cents for cartage on the ground that small-lot customers should purchase only on the cash and carry plan.

Several days ago settlement workers complained to Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, that the cellar dealers and those who are now distributing under the rules of small lots are getting as high as $14 to $20 a ton, as coal sold this way passes through three hands before it reaches the cellars.

25,000 Tons Reach City.

The Fuel Administration reported that about 25,000 tons of coal had reached the city yesterday, and it was estimated that there are from 70,000 to 80,000 tons at tidewater. Some men in harbor transportation were inclined to doubt that as much coal as this reached the city. There was a congestion of barges, it was said, at the office of the Moran Towing Company that was hindering transportation. There was also talk of an embargo on barges on Perth Amboy because of the congestion there, but this was denied by an official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Federal Fuel Administrator, said that conditions were improving hourly in the State as well as the city. He declared that he had not been officially notified by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield that he was to have sweeping powers in regulating the coal supply as had been reported from Washington. Mr. Wiggin is said to be in favor of drastic action to conserve coal by the reduction of electricity for lighting purposes, especially inside and outside cafés in the city.

"Towboat men say the transportation problem is becoming complicated because barges are being congested at the loading terminals, due to the time required to thaw out the fuel.

"There was comparatively little towing done today," said Joseph Moran of the Moran Towing Company. "I understand that there is an embargo. Only when barges are released are others allowed to come in at some shipping points. I have heard that there were 100 barges at Perth Amboy. The reason coal is coming in in such limited quantities is because it is hard to get out. It is getting to be a difficult phase of the problem.

Weather Aids Conditions.

Weather conditions were favorable for coal transportation yesterday and fuel officials said if it remained mild for several days they thought that conditions would soon be nearly normal. About 700 complaints were received. Assistant Fuel Administrator S. F. Flynn said that conditions in every borough were improved, except, perhaps, in Queens, where coal was coming in more slowly than to other parts of the city. Few industries, it was said, had to close down. Mr. Flynn said that while there had been suffering due to the scarcity of coal, he thought a percentage of it was psychological. Those going on small quantities, he said, suffered more by anticipation than by need. The Fuel Administration is to open offices in Delancey Street.

At the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad it was stated that the movement of coal was going on uninterruptedly and that approximately 10,000 tons of coal had been unloaded at Perth Amboy. The drop in temperature had made this work easier and faster, it was said. Frank Oberrender of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company said that coal had been moved to Manhattan from the docks in the morning tide and there were about 150 cars of coal at the Erie terminal at Edgewater. This coal came in yesterday, but it would take time to move it, it was said, as it was frozen in the cars. The cars are rewarmed into steam houses and it sometimes takes eighteen hours to thaw out the fuel.

Cyrus Miller, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, said 5,000 tons of coal consigned to twenty-five dealers arrived in the morning, and that the work of distributing it was speeded up so that by nightfall most of this coal had been sent out. More barges are on their way to the Bronx.

Schools and hospitals in Brooklyn have been provided for, and the shortage in office buildings relieved. Coal was reported arriving both by rail and water. Frederic E. Gunnison, Brooklyn Fuel Administrator, had men investigating some of the most pressing calls for coal.

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Department of Education, said that if conditions remain as they are he thought there would be enough coal on hand to keep all the schools supplied until the Christmas holidays.

Burns Brothers, coal shippers, said that the situation was still serious. Normally, he said, the company has between 100,000 and 200,000 tons in yards and bunkers, but the supply on hand now was from 70,000 to 75,000 tons. He estimated that the company had an ample supply for about twenty-four hours.

A woman called at Burns Brothers' office and threatened to move into a hotel unless she got coal. Mr. Burns told her that she did move it would help to conserve coal and would like to see others do the same thing.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the ordinance requiring that coal be sold by weight instead of by measure. This reform was advocated by the Fuel Administration.

BLAME FOR COAL SHORTAGE.

Faulty Transportation Not Entirely the Cause, Says Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads War Board, today authorized the publication of a statement, in part as follows:

"Shortage of coal cannot fairly be attributed altogether to lack of transportation. The records of the railroads show not only that the coal operators have produced more coal than ever before, but that in the eight months, April to November, inclusive, the railroads have hauled and delivered 175,899 more carloads, or about 10,000,000 more tons of anthracite than in the same months of 1916. This was an increase of 15 per cent. over the best record ever previously made.

"The records show that in the same months the railroads hauled 925,691 more carloads, or about 51,000,000 more tons, of bituminous coal than in the corresponding period of 1916. This was an increase of 18 per cent. over the best record previously made.

"The railroads have not been able at all times to carry all the coal that could be offered to them for movement. But has any other industry responded more efficiently to the demands created by the war than the railroads? Will statistics show the railroads have accomplished what they have under the greatest difficulties, resulting principally from their inability to increase their plant and the excessive use of preference orders in Government transportation.

"The charge has been made that the inability of the railroads promptly to move the freight offered to them has been largely due to the failure of the various railway lines to work together harmoniously and unitedly in this war crisis. We challenge those who make this allegation to state any evidence in support of it. They cannot do so. The allegation is without foundation. The railways, under the organization they voluntarily formed to direct the operation of their properties during the war, have without question acted upon every suggestion the Railroads' War Board has made to increase the amount of traffic moved.

"The present coal problem is not, as has been represented, altogether a problem of transportation. It is primarily a problem of distribution for which the public must share the responsibility. The railroads cannot, with their existing facilities, handle a much larger tonnage of coal so long as the present system of distribution prevails. The present system of distribution involves a great amount of cross-hauling of coal and the resulting large waste of transportation.

"The remedy doubtless requires surrender of convenience and old habit, but it is clear, if it is to cause coal to be supplied to every section from the mine closest to that section. No one unacquainted with the fact can conceive of the unnecessary and long hauls of coal which have grown up under the right of the shipper to route his traffic as he pleases. Whatever may be its justification in normal times, this practice effectively reduces the efficiency of the transportation machine in the time of the heaviest traffic ever it experienced."

USE ARMY LOCOMOTIVES.

Thirty Put in Service by Government to Relieve Coal Shortage.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Thirty Government locomotives built at the Baldwin works here for military railroads in France have been ordered into service in Philadelphia and nearby territory by the Federal Government, it was learned tonight. These, with about 100 engines loaned by Western railroads to Eastern companies, are being used to speed up the movement of congested freight traffic so that coal can be rushed to cities where Government war work is threatened with interference by the shortage of fuel.

The roads which are using the locomotives built for French service are the Philadelphia & Reading, the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Lehigh Valley. The engines are of American standard design of a type useful for shifting and yard service and for long freight trains of moderate length. More than five hundred of them are being built by Baldwins for service in France.

Coal Miners to Cut Holidays.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—Illinois coal miners probably will shorten their usual Christ mas holiday period in response to the request of the Federal Fuel Administration that production of coal continue without interruption, according to Harry Fishwick, Vice President of the Illinois Mine Workers. He said there would be little advantage in keeping the mines in operation Christmas and New Year's days, because the miners were working at present only about four days a week because of a car shortage.

C. S. RODGERS ARRESTED.

Liquor Corporation President Accused of Taking $432,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18. Charles S. Rodgers, until Saturday President of the corporation of Hannah & Hogg, liquor dealers, is in jail here, accused of having taken $432,000 from the firm without authority. Bail has been fixed at $250,000, which Rodgers, so far, has been unable to obtain.

Rodgers was formerly an auditor of the Distillers' Corporation in New York City. He came here several years ago to assume the Presidency of the Hannah & Hogg Company, a subsidiary of the Distillers' Corporation.

Rodgers said that his arrest was caused by "misguided Directors," who did not know of his agreement to spend certain funds in promoting the interests of the corporation. He says he was sent to Chicago from New York several years ago by the "whisky trust," which is said to have authorized him to carry on in this city "certain promotional work."

He and his attorney declined to say whether this work was in connection with the business of Hannah & Hogg or with the fight against prohibition.

"The money I am accused of taking was part of my expense account," Rodgers said. "I had a definite agreement to go so far in promotional work for the corporation, and I did that." He will have a hearing on Dec. 28.

Tug Afire from Overheated Boiler.

Fire was discovered early yesterday in the galley of the Ward Line tugboat Edwin Brandon, moored at the foot of Malden Lane, East River, by Henry Millman, the watchman, on the pier, who turned in an alarm, which was responded to by the fireboat New Yorker. After pumping water on the flames for nearly an hour the blaze was extinguished. It was estimated that the damage to the superstructure of the tugboat would amount to $2,000. Overheating of one of the boilers was said to have been the cause of the fire.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, 2,501 and 2,508, n e corner 145th St, store and part basement; Lightenberg Brothers to Michael and Annie Daly, 167 West 145th St, 4 10-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $1,500

127TH AV, w s, between 131st and 132d Sts, 37.6x100, on ground floor of southern part of building, occupied by party second part and Frank J. Lennon Co., and cellar and basement; Alice B. Morris, individually, &c., executrix of Charles B. Morris, to New York Independent Meat Co., on the premises, from March 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1923; attorney, Terry Smith, 256 Broadway. $3,600

102D ST, 302 East, all; Louis and Rachel Crone to Louis Turena, 1,055 Lexington Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Blumberg, 27 Cedar St. $1,500

BROADWAY, 2,584, second to fifth floors; C. & L. Lunch Co. to Hyman Iceland, 1,268 9th Av, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St. $4,450

GREENWICH ST, s e corner Vesey St, 63, 83.11x118.10x70.10x123.3, twelve-story and basement factory and warehouse and storage; A. M. Napier Co. to Underwood Typewriter Co., 30 Vesey St, 21 years, from March 1, 1917; attorneys, Strahus, Reich & Boyer, 141 Broadway. $48,500

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,886 and 3,891, stores; Zarland Realty Co. to Louis Greenberg, 1,662 Hathgate Av., 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Jacob J. Alexander, 120 Broadway. ..... $750 to $840

3D AV, 3,869, store; same to same, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, same. ..... $1,500 to $1,630

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 2,160 and 2,171, two actions; George Haas against Virginia Wood et al, foreclosure of two mortgage; attorney, H. C. Betty.

92D ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 56.5; Charles Lask against Robert M. Silverman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Henry Meyers & Manne.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 22.5 ft n of 115th St, 18x94; Greenwood Cemetery against Filomena Curzie et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

POST AV, n w corner of Hawthorne St, 100 x100; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Fairmont Loan and Trust Co., executor, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

14TH ST, 344 West; Federal Parquetry Mfg. Co. against Sydney Ballin et al., Nov. 12, 1917 ..... $525

20TH ST, 25 to 27 West; Starrobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against Allman Estates, Inc., et al., Dec., 1917 ..... $322

146TH ST, 207 West; Joseph Elias Co. against Upon Stair Dwellings Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 20, 1917 ..... $344

DELANCY ST, 122; Adolph Meyers against Philip Warshaw et al., Sept. 22, 1917 ..... $985

Bronx.

DAWSON ST, 820; Samuel Ritster against Mary Kirsch et al., July 24, 1917 ..... $45

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

63TH ST, 105 West; S. Gordon Painting Co., Inc., against One Hundred and Five West Fifty-fifth St., Inc., owner and contractor. $3,422

Bronx.

COSTER ST, s s, 325 ft w of Spofford Av, 100x42; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Arcadia Steel, owner and contractor $452

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the Hanover Square section, where there has been considerable buying activity, a transfer recorded yesterday in the Register's office revealed an important transaction.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society sold to the 71 Wall Street Corporation, represented by Sayers Brothers, attorneys, the seven-story Eagle Building, at 71 to 73 Wall Street. The property is located at the junction of Wall, Pearl, and Beaver Streets, in the old Cotton and Coffee Exchange sections.

It has a frontage of 56.4 feet on Wall Street, 21.8 on Pearl Street, and 61.6 on Beaver Street, with a rear line of 60.6, and is assessed by the city at $300,000.

The selling company gave back to the new owner a mortgage of $200,000 at 5 per cent. to be paid off under an amortization plan, $25,000 being due in three months and similar amounts falling due semi-annually. The identity of the interests associated with the buying corporation could not be learned yesterday.

Out-of-Town Buyer Adds to Holdings.

The purchase by an out-of-town owner of land adjoining his present holdings in the Grand Boulevard and Concourse section attracted attention yesterday to this growing residential centre in the Bronx.

William Hanseiman of Montclair, N. J., bought from the Guaranty Trust Company, Nathan Dalsimer and Philip T. Dalsimer, as executors of the estate of Zettie Dalsimer, the vacant plot on the south side of East 198th Street, 25 by 100.8 by 102.4, adjoining the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and 198th Street, owned by Mr. Hanseiman.

The purchaser now controls a frontage of 50 feet on 198th Street, 90.7 feet on Creston Avenue, and a rear line of 106.8 feet, one block from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The property was sold for all cash, free and clear of mortgages. The brokers in the deal were the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, Rudolph C. Popper and E. Tanenbaum.

$170,000 Manhattan-Bronx Exchange.

Isaac Weil has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company the five-story apartment house with stores at 1,328 to 1,331 Wilkins Avenue, on an irregular plot 116 by 80, just south of the junction of Wilkins and Intervale Avenues. The building is entirely rented.

In part payment Mr. Weil gave 224 and 228 East Ninety-ninth Street, two six-story new-law houses, on plot 75 by 100, between Second and Third Avenues. The exchange involved about $170,000 and was negotiated by Joseph Ostroff.

East Fifty-seventh Street Dwelling for Business.

Business occupation of residences on East Fifty-seventh Street continues to be recorded, with the expansion of the uptown shopping district. Harry Collins, Inc., costumer, now at 29 West Thirty-eighth Street, has leased from Bertha F. Achelis, the four-story dwelling at 18 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a plot 28 by 100.5.

It is understood that extensive alterations will be made, including the addition of another story, to meet the requirements of the lessee. The property has been taken for a term of years at rentals graduating from $11,250 to $13,250 a year. The brokers in the lease were William A. White & Sons and Tucker, Speyers & Co.

Shipbuilder Buys at Auction.

Charles E. Gremmels, the shipbuilder, who bought properties recently at the Hamilton Fish and Godwin estate sales, acquired three additional properties at auction yesterday at the stand of Joseph P. Day. After spirited bidding he became the owner of the five-story tenement at 16 Suffolk Street, on a bid of $19,400.

His other purchases included the business building at 497 Canal Street, for which he paid $6,100, and the plot 250 by 118, on the west side of Kingsbridge Terrace, 39.7 feet north of 229th Street, which brought $4,650.

A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade.

John Martin purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 528 West 138th Street, a five-story twenty-family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 70 to 74 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, three two-family houses, on a plot 50 by 100, free and clear.

Resale on West Forty-ninth Street.

Isaac Abram purchased from James H. Cruikshank, the two five-story tenements, 526 and 528 West Forty-ninth Street, on a plot 53 by 100. The seller purchased the property last week from Jesse M. Folsom.

Bronx Sales.

J. Y. Michels sold to E. W. Bialfeld 2,061 Honeywell Avenue, a two-story dwelling, the buyer giving in exchange lot 190 on Longfellow Avenue, and two lots on Ludlow Avenue near White Plains Avenue.

Harry Gidensky purchased from S. Finkelstein, 1,158 Longfellow Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

James Benson of Dutchess County New York, has purchased from Mrs. Vinnie S. Krug, the two two-family brick houses at 8,101 and 8,109 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach. Sidoti Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Private Dwelling Corporation has purchased from the Grosjean Tract Realty Company, the following plots at Jamaica, for building purposes: 57 by 90 feet on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Manor Avenues, 90 by 110 on the northwest corner of Grosjean Court and Manor Avenue, 38 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Allyn Court and Manor Avenue, 18 by 90 feet on the southwest corner of Grosjean Court and Manor Avenue, 90 by 90 feet on the east side of Manor Avenue 36 feet south of Grosjean Avenue.

Tilles & Loshen, Inc., purchased the four single family dwellings on the north side of Eighty-ninth Avenue, beginning at the northwest corner of 120th Street, Richmond Hill.

Loans Placed.

A loan of $88,000 has been placed by Quinlan & Leland on the two buildings at Hoe Avenue, southeast corner of 174th Street, recently completed by the Strong Construction Company; $26,000 on 227 Columbus Avenue; $20,000 on 502 West 141st Street, $15,000 on the vacant plot on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and $23,000 on 150 Lenox Avenue.

To Pay $1,018,500 Rental.

The Underwood Typewriter Company, which early this year leased the twelve-story factory and warehouse building at the northwest corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets, from the A. M. Napier Company, will pay an aggregate rental of $1,018,500 for the property.

The lease recorded yesterday shows the building was taken for a twenty-one-year term from March 1, 1917, at an annual rental of $48,500.

Commercial Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co. leased the entire six-story and basement building, 214 Fulton Street, for the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company to Wolins & Bull for a long term of years. Extensive alterations are to be made to the building. The same firm of brokers also leased the store, basement, and subbasement at 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin Street, to the Enlow Company for a term of years.

Realty Note.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty has signed a decree for the partition of the estate of the late Harry Lee and others. C. Sheridan has been named as auctioneer to conduct the sale, which takes place tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon in the Vesey Street Salesroom.

Chief among the properties to be sold is 144 to 146 East Forty-third Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, close to the Grand Central Station and the new Commodore Hotel; in course of construction. Included in the sale are 534, 536, and 538 East Seventeenth Street, which make up a plot 60 by 92, and will be sold as one parcel; also 648 East Eleventh Street, adjoining the corner of Avenue C.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Canal St, 497, n s, 50.8 ft e of Renwick St, 17x70.8x irregular, 3½-story lofts and stores; voluntary sale; to Charles E. Grenniels for $6,100.

75th St, 183-190 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x102.2, two 4-story tenements; executor's sale, estate of Caroline Frank, deceased; knocked down at $22,500.

Englewood, N. J.—Walnut St, s w corner of Lincoln St, 4½-acre estate, with mansion and outbuildings; executor's sale, estate of Sarah F. Barber, deceased; to Herman Goldman for a client for $51,000.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Jarvis Lane, s e corner of East Jarvis Canal, 140x250x irregular, 8½-story stucco dwelling and garage; executor's sale; knocked down at $25,000.

Brooklyn—Bearum St, 179-181, 50x100, two 2 and 4 story business buildings; executor's sale, estate of R. S. Blumenthal, deceased; smacked down at $21,750.

Kingsbridge Terrace, w s, 39.7 ft n of 229th St, 60x118x irregular, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Catharine Faria, deceased; to Charles E. Gremmels for $4,650.

Brooklyn—Bridge St, 81-85, e s, 100 ft s of Front St, 73.6x128, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of Dominick C. Bodkin; to William A. O'Connor for $18,500.

Yonkers—South Broadway, 43, near Prospect St, 62.8x20.2x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to John M. Kyle & Sons, for a client, for $40,000.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, 6-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Kronel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; dus, $168,834.79; taxes &c., $4,216.45; adjourned to Dec. 27.

Suffolk St, 10, e s, 125.5 ft n of Hester St, 25x100, 5-story tenement and store; Victoria Lauby against Justin Commest et al.; Steiner & F., attorneys; partition; to Charles E. Gremmels for $19,350.

169th St, 139 and 139 East, s s, 183 ft w of Concourse, 50x87.2x irregular, two 4-family dwellings and stable; E. F. Cole against Anthony Falvella et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; due $8,686.80; adjourned sine die.

Van Nest Av, n s, 100 ft e of Melville St, 25x95; A. L. Du Val against Solomon Silberman et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; due, $4,018.84; taxes, &c., $360.91; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

By Henry Brady.

Grant Av, n w corner of 166th St, 154.5x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Bernard Arensberg et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,515; taxes, &c., $420; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Cretona Av, s w corner of Fordham Road, 200.8x52x irregular, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy et al.; M. A. Hillest, attorney; due, $9,654.32; taxes, &c., $312; withdrawn.

By Greenwald & Co.

Ogden Av, 1,200-1,215, w s, 87.2 ft s of 168th St, 75.8x97.4x irregular, four two-story dwellings; E. F. Cole against Carr Building Co. et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; due, $15,914.06; taxes, &c., $2,668.71; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Walker Av, s s, 51, 27 ft e of Lovere St, for a one-story brick garage, $9.94x100; Neeta Const. Co., Giovanni Nesta, 655 East 180th St, President, owner; Derose & Cavalieri, 239 Willis Av, Architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

94th St, 226 and 258 West; to two five-story dwellings; W. R. Waters, 55 Liberty St, owner; Slawson & Hobbs, 172 West 72d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

120th St, 207 and 209 West, to a four-story stable; R. J. Armstrong, 114 West 118th St, owner; W. H. Birkmire's Sons, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 235 and 237, e s, 23.3 ft n of 14th St, 46.6x60.5; Clinton Avenue Realty Co. to Gertie Halpin, 27 West 118th St, mtg $21,000, all liens, Dec. 5; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway. $1

BROADWAY, 2,536 to 2,542, n e corner of Catharine Lane, 116.3 ft n e of Worth St, (95 to 101,)x201x100.10x200.1; Walter P. Bliss et al. to Augusta Bliss Reese, 108 East 57th St, in part, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 1 Wall St. $100

RIVINGTON ST, e s, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 24.10x80; Sarah Kussy to William Cohen, 381 East 10th St, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Samuel Schoen, 280 Broadway. $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50.9 ft n of 120th St, 29.4x103.2x25x88.3; Genco Realty Co. to Abr. Levinsky, 20 East 113th St, all liens, Dec. 11; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 90 Nassau St. $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 764, e s, 377.9 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x125; Anna Lynch to Franciscan Poor Clare Society, Inc., on the premises, mtg $18,000; attorney, Joseph H. Fargis, 37 Liberty St. $53

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 25x75; Edward Bradley to Edward Bradley et al. to Gulick Realty Co., 2 Rector St, ½ part; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

ASAM PROPERTY; James I. Gulick to same, ½ part, Nov. 22; attorney, same. $1

WALL ST, s w corner of Pearl St, runs w 70.4x s 60.9x s e 19 to n s of Beaver St x e 61.6 to Pearl St x n 22.5 to beginning; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to 71 Wall Street Corporation, 71 Wall St, mtg $300,000; attorneys, Sayres Bros., 31 Nassau St. $1

1ST AV, 426, e s, 20.5 ft n of 25th St, 17.9x 41.2x irregular, foreclosure Nov. 26, 1917; Paul T. Kammerer, referee, to Thames Building and Contracting Co., 42 Broadway, Dec. 14; attorneys, Middlebrook & Bell, 46 Cedar St. $4,500

1ST AV, 573, w s, 148.9 ft n of 21st St, 24x100; Hamilton Fish Corporation, executors and trustees of Hamilton Fish Corporation, in dissolution to Charles E. Gremmels, 296 Fisk Av, Westerleigh, Borough of Richmond, Nov. 26; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $19,000

1ST AV, 369, w s, 99.9 ft n of 21st St, 20x 100; same to same, Nov. 22; attorney, same. $9,500

1ST AV, 371, w s, 124.9 ft n of 21st St, 20x 100; same to same, Nov. 22; attorney, same. $9,500

3D AV, 1,587, e s, 25.8 ft n of 69th St, 25x 101, foreclosure; Joseph V. Oett, 2d, et al. to Morrissey, referee, to Dorothy McCullagh, 294 Magnolia Av, Jersey City, mtg $35,000, Dec. 17; attorney, W. Gibbes Whaley, 27 William St. $5,000

16TH ST, 143 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 8.8x96.8x37.2x92, the land; Hamilton Fish et al, Directors and trustees of Hamilton Fish Corp., in dissolution to Max Steinel, 141 East 16th St, all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $8,900

50TH ST, 413 and 415 East, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 40x94.7x40.1x97.2; Virginia K. White to Rebago Corporation, 2 Rector St, mtg $36,500, rerecorded from Nov. 28, 1917; attorney, Louis Haas, 2 Rector St. $1

67TH ST, 151 West, n s, 408.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.2x100.8; City Real Estate Co. to William H. Richter, 99 49th St, Corona, Borough of Queens, mtg $14,500, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Richter to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $12,000; b. and s., Dec. 17; attorney, same. $1

96TH ST, 17 West, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; A. Greenberg, referee, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, at 5th Av and 42d St, Dec. 17, foreclosure; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $2,500

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Isaac Weil et al., executors, to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $28,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $37,500

99TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.11; Isaac Weil to same, mtg $28,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, same. $1

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; 99th St., s s, 212.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.11; Irwin L. Solomon to same, quitclaim, Dec. 15; attorney, same. $1

121ST ST, 45 West, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 17.10x100.11; Bowery Savings Bank to Martex Corp., 46 Cedar St, a. l., q. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $1

MADISON AV, 1,151, n e, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x90.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Cecelia Cohen, 600 West 179th St, Dec. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $6,000

133D ST, 545 West, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure Dec. 6, 1917; Roger Foster, referee, to Cath. Anthon, 30 East 39th St., Dec. 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Cath. A. Anthon to Milton Rosenberg, 484 Riverside Drive, mtg $30,000, b. and s.; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Hyman to same, quitclaim, Dec. 14; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Millie Rosenberg to Susan Wertham, 130 West 142d St, mtg $20,000, all liens; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Susan F. Wertham to Maurice Cohen, at Cedarhurst, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 14; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Maurice Cohen to Isidor D. Brokaw, 66 Fort Washington Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Isidor D. Brokaw to Mary A. Smith, 317 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Smith to Mary E. Millhard, 317 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, mtg $21,500, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, same. $1

3D ST, 529 West, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Maurice and Cath. Cohen to Susan F. Wertham, 130 West 142d St, mtg $45,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St. $100

152D ST, 592 West, s s, 52 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11; Frank R. Knight to Thomas Ward, 806 West 182d St, q. c., Oct. 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis R. Knight and another, as trustees, to P. Hall, guardian, same, mtg $11,000, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, same. ..... Over and above mtgs $35

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 70x 107.2; also Clinton Av, 2,111, w s, 65.3x100; Adavine Construction Corporation to Public Square Realty Co., 200 Broadway, mtgs $133,000, Dec. 17; attorneys, Kurzman, O. & F., 23 Broad St. $100

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 110 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 100x74.6; Felix A. Reville, referee, to William H. Sands and another, trustees, 22 East 47th St, Dec. 17; attorneys, Middlebrook & Bell, 46 Cedar St. $1,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1, n w corner of Echo Place, runs n e 78.2 x w 56.3 x n 25 x w 25 x s 100 x e 59.1; Frederick S. Jackson, referee, to Percy N. Brigham, 58 Morningside Av, Dec. 15; attorney, Clarence A. Sparks, 55 Liberty St. $10,000

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,153, w s, 25x100; Saidy Finkelstein to Harry Gidensky, 1,153 Longfellow Av, Dec. 17; attorney, Harry Gidinsky, 1,153 Longfellow Av. $100

LONGFELLOW AV, n w corner of 173d St, 61.8x100.8x irregular x100.11; Wells Realty Corporation to Joseph Strenger, 1,126 Longfellow Av, mtg $36,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, Rhett, C. & R., 225 5th Av. $100

LOTS 287 to 290, 1,059 to 1,066, Map of Leonard Spencer et al.; Huma Savetsky to Mogul Realty Co., Inc., 206 East 135th St, mtg $3,500, Dec. 11; attorney M. Hoskay, 55 William St. $5,500

LOT 52, Block A, Map of Mapes Estate; Victoria M. Portbett to Joseph W. Arndt, 1,446 Beach Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PROSPECT AV, 1,, n s, 230 ft e of 163d St, 20x100.11, Dec. 17; Loretta M. Higgins to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Ellis & Ellis, 111 Nassau St. $9,000

130TH ST, 111 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11, Dec. 15; Cecilia Cohen to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, exr. Charles G. Moller, 5 years; attorney, N. Y. Title and Trust Co., 135 Broadway. ..$6,100

133D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, Dec. 14; Mary A. Smith to Isidor D. Brokaw, 66 Fort Washington Av, due June 6, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St. $1,500

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of Echo Place, runs n e 78.2x w 56.3x n 25x w 25x s 100x e 59.1; Percy H. Brigham to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

LONGFELLOW AV, n w corner of 173d St, runs w 100x n 44.9x e 100.11x s 35.10; Joseph Strenger to W. A. J. Building Corporation, 2,307 Hall Pl., prior mtg $36,000, Dec. 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. R. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St. $9,000

LOTS 68 and 142, map of building lots near Williamsbridge Station; Joseph Pizzarro to Mario Pisani, 7,604 14th Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Pisani, 256 Grand St. $300

LOTS 23, Block 4, map of Mapes estate; Joseph W. Ardolt to Victoria M. Corbett, 758 Beck St, prior mtg $2,500, Dec. 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,400

LOT 20, Parcel 17, map of William B. Ogden; Florence S. Hoare to Joseph Mitchell, 316 Princeton Av, Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Mitchell, 558 West 27th St. $1,000

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 163th St, 25x 100; George L. Schneider to Herman G. Pfau, wife and children, Dec. 14, due by installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, George Haas, 119 Nassau St. $4,700

3D AV, 2,817, 2,819, and 2,821, n w corner of 90 West Street, 11th floor; George F. Moody to Memorial Fund Association, 49 Wall St, Dec. 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $50,000

224TH ST, 760 East, n s, 30x114; Angela

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

125TH ST., 146-142 EAST, (Gramercy Park section.) — Housekeeping apartments, 7 rooms and bath; $900. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John.

51ST, 130 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

60TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST ST.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE.
PHONE 6868 PLAZA.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Two and three room apartments; electric light, maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

99TH, 99 WEST.—To sublet, four rooms and bath.

97TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, six rooms, two baths; private house.

107TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30, $40. Phone Cheltenham 5100.

23RD, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; six beautiful, large rooms and bath, only $60.

34TH ST, 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
3 ROOMS AND BATH.
$9.0 TO $1,000.

115TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sublet, high-class elevator, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $1000, reduced to $75; one, 6 rooms, $55; sacrifice; concession.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. L 135 Times.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 23, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 1994, for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

BENNETT AV., 41.—Five large outside rooms; vacant; account enlistment. Supt. on premises. Nicholas 2188.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
574-576 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments to lease; 6 rooms; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

I WILL sublet my beautiful 8-room apartment on Central Park West, overlooking Park; accessible for $125 monthly. F. 2L, 231 Times Downtown.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT,
1,945 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath, $85.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Eight rooms and three baths to sublet; $2,000 a year.

THE CLEBURNE,
224 WEST END AV., Corner 108th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths,
One 8 rooms, 3 baths,
One 10 rooms, 4 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
158 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and 2 baths; $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

8-ROOM apartment near Riverside and 96th, equal to any $1,800 apartment; will rent $90 month until October; newly decorated; excellent condition. W. H., 217 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

54TH ST., 421, Bay Ridge.—Two-family house, (upper part.) 7-rooms, modern improvements; $50; garage, porch. Telephone Bryant 822.

To sublet, unfurnished, attractive four-room apartment with bath; in private house; Bath section, facing south; can be seen at any time. The Graydon, 68 Montague St., Brooklyn. Main 5832. Apt. 2S.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartment wanted by three Japanese gentlemen; six first-class sunny rooms, well furnished, facing river, for three months; must be 72d and 125th Sts., Riverside Drive; rental over $150 monthly. T. Fuji, Hanover 5403.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts., west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 34th St.

High-class completely furnished five-room apartment wanted immediately until June 1; full particulars; references exchanged. W 121 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT;
large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 888.

Gentleman and wife want small furnished apartment, west side, for Jan., Feb., Mar.; state lowest rental. D 287 Times Downtown.

Immediately, small, furnished, modern apartment for few weeks; must have good outlook; two children. Mad. Sq. 9858.

COUPLE want small furnished housekeeping apartment; west side. Box 31, 852 Columbus Av.

Two rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, west side, up to over $60; gentleman and wife. W 110 Times.

Gentleman desires one-room furnished apartment in thoroughly modern house; rate not over $35 monthly. O 56 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Business couple wants two-room apartment before Jan. 1 or room and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; electricity, steam heat; state price. W 122 Times.

Two rooms, kitchenette wanted, refined neighborhood; full details; permanent. L 308 Times Downtown.

5-ROOM APARTMENT, elevator, $60-$75, located between 72d St. and 116th St.; take long lease. E 120 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 6 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, steam-heated room; electricity; suitable two.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Attractive room; hot and cold water; business woman preferred; references. Mrs. Van Patten.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator well furnished; excellent service; weekly rates, including dinner meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large, beautiful back parlor; bath; telephone; clean house.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, well-heated, attractively, newly furnished; electricity; private bath.

37TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (56th.)—Attractive rooms; musical; studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (Vanderbilt Studios.)—Front room, 3 windows, second floor; furnished, unfurnished.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antiques, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 6 P. M.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 33 WEST.—Large and hall room; quiet home; also room and bath.

55TH.—Englishwoman having modern corner elevator apartment will let large, cheerful room, next bath. Dodsworth, Circle 258.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

58TH, 220 WEST.—Well heated rooms; couple, gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

59TH, 206 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

60TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 16 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9039.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; reasonable.

71ST, 250 WEST.—BACHELOR ROOM—Bachelor having an eight-room apartment, furnished with the finest mahogany, will rent two rooms, both overlooking the river, running water; rent $15 a week for each. Large.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9484 Columbus.

72D, 59 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Dabenya, Columbus 8584.

72D, 266 WEST.—Excellent location; warm double, single rooms; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D, 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious, sunny room or suite; new furnishings; electricity; best home cooking; express station.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, medium room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable, two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 719.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Spacious, warm room, twin beds; other rooms; electricity; lavatory; telephone.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple; smaller one; all improvements; high-class apartment house. Apt. 52, Cole.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Very attractive double room with private bathroom; also desirable ballroom; newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with kitchenette adjoining; every convenience.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; bath, steam heat, and electricity.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large suitable room, well furnished, elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Leonard.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

78TH, 21 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite; all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2658 Schuyler.

78TH, 315 WEST.—Private annex to Norcos Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $6; also single room, $3; private house.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 250 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 13 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, heated front room; electricity; telephone; board optional.

82D, 32 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; private bath; other rooms.

85TH, (519 West End.)—Select few; private home; electricity, steam; corner sunny room; also medium; French windows; breakfast.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Ross.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

86TH ST., 76 WEST, (Apartment 2B.)—Handsome room; private family; referenced gentleman; elevator; subway, "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny front room; breakfast; those wishing comforts; well-kept home.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; steam; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 2B.

86TH, (549 WEST END AV.)—Two large rooms, private house; $6, $8; gentlemen only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Two attractive, connecting front rooms, private bath, $10; also single room.

340 WEST 87TH ST.
Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, private bathroom, kitchenette; $9; private house.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable for 3; other outside rooms, adjoining bath; Phone Yoegtlin.

89TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

90TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished large room; running water. Riverside 2W.

90TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished parlor, with bath; other rooms; well heated.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges, shutters.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 4S. Riverside 3494.

97TH, (762 WEST END AV.)—Large front room; running water; also smaller room.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Large room, running water; $4.50; gentlemen. Weber.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6B.)—Bright, sunny, well furnished room, with lavatory; modern apartment.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath; two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

101ST, (840 West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished large room, connecting or separate, in modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Lawes.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

106D, 2 WEST.—Corner room, facing Park; $5; steam, phone. Robinson.

109TH, 243 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room; private family; elevator apartments. Phillips.

106TH, 203 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; electricity, phone, private; reference; $3.50. Finneran.

111TH, 200 WEST, (6D.)—Broadway subway; light room; running water; reasonable; refined; business woman; private American family. Academy 1632.

111TH, 157 WEST, (cor. 7th Av.)—Fine room; gentleman with two other gentlemen can have use entire apartment; call before 10:30 in morning. Horftin.

116TH, (Overlooking Columbia.)—Outside room, private family; exclusive. 5138 Morningside. Apartment 22.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6457.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room, running water. Apt. 4.

120TH, 137 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; well-kept, private house.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

BROADWAY, 2,764.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

BROADWAY, 2,844 (146th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473, (Corner 108th.)—Most attractively furnished large rooms; running water; adjoining bath; $5 and $6 weekly.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (96th.)—Attractive suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking park.

RIVERSIDE, (108d Subway.)—Beautiful front and back room; private home; front has balcony; good outlook; rear southern exposure; private bath; dressing room. 802 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Large room; also two connecting single rooms, with private bath; references. Apartment 42. Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 603, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 412.—Magnificent suite; select, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 554.—Elegant large front room; twin beds, running water.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table board; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up.

West Side.

5TH Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; good single rooms; refined service; references.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave)—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board, table board; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; home table; reference.

58TH ST., 417-423 46 WEST.—Elevator.
THE MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 34 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 263 WEST.—Two double rooms; private bath; second floor; unusual accommodations; reasonable.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT. TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, private bath; excellent table. 72d, 266 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious, sunny room or suite; new furnishings; electricity; best home cooking; express station.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

90TH, 148 WEST.—One large, warm room; also medium, homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 9 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table. Riverside 9793.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Refined, private home, two large suites, private baths, twin beds, small room; near park, subway, elevated.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

96TH, 6 WEST.—Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

152D, 602 WEST.—Large, desirable room, suitable two; select accommodations; private residence.

CONVENT AV., 435, (148th St., West.)—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone 3455-J Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 843 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. — Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
$7 weekly, $1.50 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, bathe, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 871, (103d.)—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (88th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife desire furnished parlor, bedroom and private bath, with board, preferably in private family, for January, February, and March; west side, from 96th. Address, with price, C. B., Room 213, 7 East 42d St.

Three adults, two rooms and bath in private family, with light breakfast; apartment preferred. E 135 Times.

COUPLE wish room and bath, preferably with board; references. V 267 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK, small 5-passenger; late model; electric starter; complete equipment; excellent condition; a bargain. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, roadster, Winter and Summer tops; 1916 Buick, 7-passenger touring car. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

BUICK.—Latest model, with Winter top; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
Seven passenger; four doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5652 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will accept offer. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5362 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; a bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Brougham Landaulet, used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC, 1915 4-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 585 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2887 Market.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, special body, for sale. Phone Vanderbilt 896.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

CHALMERS, 1916 touring, perfect condition; 3350 takes it. Phone owner, Columbus 8668.

CHANDLER, 1916, CABRIOLET.
JEFFERY, 1916, town car, wire wheels, all new tires.
CHALMERS, 1916, limousine.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
LOZIER, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
JEFFERY, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
FIAT CO., 1,776 B'way, Columbus 4395.

CHANDLER "Six" touring, late 1916, carefully used, very powerful and new appearance, $725; every equipment, wire wheels, absorbers, slip covers; exceptional machine. D. G. Widmer, 68 William St. Telephone 5822 John.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, this year's model; oversize tires, extra equipment; excellent condition; 5,000 miles; $800 cash. Tel. 5744 John, 10-11:30 A. M.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4636 Decatur, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. P., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 50th St.

FIAT 1915 baby town car; latest importation; Holbrook body; all new tires; overhauled at Fiat factory; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT, 1915, limousine, brougham; overhauled and repaired. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new; model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible Body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

1914 LANCIA limousine; Holbrook body; sacrifice. Mrs. J. T. Leonard, 353 4th Av.

LOCOMOBILE limousine for rent by day, week, or month reasonable. L. Ceruth, 119 West 124th. Tel. 4720 Morningside.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCEDES Town Car.—Overhauled; beautiful condition; by appointment only. O 38 Times.

MERCEDES touring, just overhauled and painted; sacrifice $475. Columbus 8590.

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,300 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MERCER, 1914, raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $690. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 1,066 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6680.

NATIONAL speedster; excellent condition; new paint; good rubber; a very classy car; price $300; can be seen any time. 1,111 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL 1916 sedan; excellent condition; fully guaranteed. Phone 2964 Cort. 140 West 49th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

OVERLAND, series 18, model 85, 3-passenger runabout; $475. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1910 18 h. p. limousine taxicab; clock all paid; thoroughly overhauled; perfect condition; sell immediately. Little Hungary, 205 Houston, Bernstein. Telephone Orchard 176.

PACKARD, twin six, special brougham landaulet, 7-passenger town car, practically new; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 6510.

PACKARD Limousine, 4-30; exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 21 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schassen, 22 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW (1913) Limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1916) Landaulet, like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

RENAULT.—Latest model 65-H. P. roadster, Westinghouse electric starter, Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels, luxurious equipment and appearance, absolutely perfect condition, cost $7,500; owner going to camp, will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,688 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau., 7 pass.
RENAULT 1913 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed; 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

ROLLS ROYCE limousine, also sedan and coupe; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4168.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, chummy four passenger, just like new; will sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Columbus 8026.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car, excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, "8"-cylinder; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department, (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7660.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, fully equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5282.

STUDEBAKER, latest model, 18, Series; slightly used demonstrator; fully guaranteed; at a big reduction in price; opportunity. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ (roadster) for sale; special rebuilt Stutz, upholstered in Spanish leather, with hand-made top; unusual opportunity to obtain high-grade car of superb appearance. Telephone Hanover 1407, regarding inspection.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ limousine, late model, 5-passenger; first-class running condition; no reasonable offer refused. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; pel one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7292.

TOWN CAR.—Beautiful S. G. V. LANDAULET; Ward Leonard starting system; used very little; cost new, $4,900; must be disposed of; no dealers. Phone Columbus 8284.

VIM delivery truck, 2 Hudford furniture truck, 2 1-ton Ward trucks; great bargains to quick buyers. Melrose 8151.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes
touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Fifth Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

TOWN CAR BARGAINS.
1917 Cadillac, Packard, Pierce-Arrows, 38-48; Simplex, Stutz, DeDion, Owen Magnetic, Renault.
ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.,
Dealers in high-grade used cars.
1,896 Broadway, (63d St.) Columbus 907.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ Six-Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES-18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "6" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "4" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $476.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $473.
1918 SAXON "6" RUNABOUT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
257 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 imperial limousine.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 limousine with cab sides.
PACKARD 2-35 limousine.
PACKARD 14-48 seven-passenger brougham.
WINTON 1915 limousine.
CADILLAC 1913 limousine.
COLE 1916 touring with Winter top.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF B'KLYN,
172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
PHONE FLATBUSH 8354.

BODIES.—Late models, sedans, limousines, landaulettes. Arena, 130 W. 83d, 5th floor.

Automobiles Wanted.

CARS on cons

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobiles for Exchange	40c
Business Chances	40c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Females	40c
For Sale	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	40c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	30c

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two competent, reliable bookkeepers for machinery manufacturing company in New Jersey; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of taking and executing work; apply, stating age, nationality, experience, references, salary &c. Address M 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; permanent position; chance of advancement; full details of experience, references, salary, and age. W 114 Times.

BOYS' FARM SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—Business and athletic experience if possible; Protestant; single; best references. Apply 10 to 12 Wednesday morning, Berkshire Industrial Farm, 287 4th Av., city.

BOY
for office work; advancement; good salary. Black & White Cab Co., 310 West 68th St.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, for office of a large mercantile house offering excellent opportunities. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 756, New York City.

BOYS wanted; two live boys in electrotype plant; $12 to start. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 52d St.

BOY, 15-17, for office work and light shipping. M 40 Times.

BOY for law office; $6. D 298 Times Downtown.

BUYER of infants' knit goods wanted by jobbing house; excellent opportunity for right person; some experience; give particulars. E. O., 273 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST WANTED
With practical experience in manufacturing FLAVORING EXTRACTS, for Bottling and Grocery trade. State previous experience and salary desired. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address Chemical Laboratory, Room 404, American House, Reading, Pa.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN WITH PRINTING PLANT COST EXPERIENCE WANTED BY LARGE PRINTING CONCERN; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. C 382 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK wanted for modern Hebrew school; ability to operate typewriter required. Apply 1,745 Washington Av., Bronx. Tel. Tremont 8500.

CLERK.
Junior, for office work; advancement; good salary. Black & White Cab Co., 310 West 68th St.

COLLECTOR, wide awake man, over 25, with sense collecting experience, for Manhattan and Bronx; good chance for advancement to right party. Call between 10 and 12, Room 907, 30 West 26th St.

COLLEGE MEN over 18 for school census work, also for others; state particulars and mention, if possible, telephone number. L 304 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.
experienced in electrical or hardware manufacturing lines preferred; excellent opportunity, with good chance for advancement. Address, giving all particulars, including salary, M. R., 216 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN wanted in large exporting firm; some experience and fair knowledge of Spanish; good opportunity for right man. L 250 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DETAILERS FOR WORK ON U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES. CALL
READY TO GO TO WORK
OR
BRING SAMPLE OF WORK.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
BORDEN & STATE AVS.,
L. I. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE
WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 326 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN and DESIGNERS on dies and tools for brass and sheet metal work in large manufacturing plant; good pay, steady position; no munition; state age, experience, salary expected. B. C. K., 205 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on designing machinery and general layout work for live factory; college graduate preferred; state experience, age, last place employed, salary. P., 273 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRESS MAN.
An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

ELECTRICAL supplies, large manufacturing house needs thoroughly experienced man, familiar with stock handling, &c.; good salary and splendid opportunity for right man. Address, giving all particulars, P. R., 216 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BUYER of ready-made garments required by jobber of ladies' and misses' coats; city; state fully previous experience and salary required. M 19 Times.

EXECUTIVE desired by aggressive, rapidly growing corporation; should be university trained, with knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry, but any man will be considered if of high calibre; average man not wanted. L 295 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bell blowing and stem making; night men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
AND
MODEL MAKERS,
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS; MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 65 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH AD-VANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, first-class, on small work; Brooklyn factory. M., O. P., 279 Times.

LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS, PREFERABLY WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD OF SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. D 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEDGER CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. G. F., 196 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST wanted to repair 31-15 machines and specials. Specialty Kneepants Co., 206 Canal St.

MAN, 30 to 35 years old, for purchasing department; excellent opportunity for one familiar with buying for machine shops; must have knowledge of placing shipments &c.; write, detailing experience, and mention salary; reply held in strict confidence. D 299 Times Downtown.

MAN to run cases in electrotype plant; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 52d.

MAN, 25 to 30 years of age, as production and order clerk. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Thoroughly capable men wanted at once with experience in any or all of the following lines: Industrial plant layouts; elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery; piping, tank work, and power plant construction. Call or write 11th floor, 900 Madison Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and tracer wanted at once. 120 Broadway, Room 1758.

MEN, 22.—Sales promotion work in East for high-grade automobile accessories; employing state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. M 26 Times.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 18 years of age, to start messenger in bank; only those who are willing and capable of advancement need apply; state age. W., 143 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced. Apply Advertising Division, Chevrolet Motor Co., 990 West 57th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man who understands stenography and typewriting, for prominent wholesale clothing concern. Call L. Prela & Bro., 200 Fifth Av., room 424.

OFFICE BOY, Gentile concern; good chance for bright American boy to learn business. Address, with full details, salary, D 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; applicant please state age, references, and salary expected. Address D 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 17, large corporation; salary $8 per week. V 264 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine; must be familiar with daily report and monthly trial balance; state age, reference, and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines need apply. Apply Gauthier Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.—Salesmen of experience, who control some trade, would have fine opportunity in progressive, co-operative house whose new equipment has completely solved salary and commission. M 88 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC mount manufacturer desirous of all-around man to take charge of factory out of town; reference. E 108 Times.

PRINTING.—Man to enter orders, price work, make estimates; purchasing paper, ink, &c. New York house must be quick, accurate, and have initiative; large position ahead for right man; state salary, experience; Christian firm. E 112 Times.

ROMERO wanted at Government hospital, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Av., New York City. Apply at contractor's office on the premises.

SALESMAN WANTED.
The Osborne Company of Newark, N. J., require the immediate permanent services of a capable salesman of good character and more than 25 years old.
We do not require men to do missionary work. Our product has been advertised and sold in every section of the country for more than a quarter of a century, and we have an established reputation for leadership.
We do not use temporary men. A large percentage of our men have been with us from five to twenty-five years, and have found this a pleasant and profitable business.
If you are in a position to travel on a commission basis with traveling expenses advanced, call at our general offices for an interview between 5 and 7 P. M. today, Wednesday, or 10 A. M. Thursday, or telephone. Come only at time stated. This is the beginning of our most profitable selling season and we wish to act promptly. Take Hudson Tubes to Park Place, Newark, and either a trolley marked "Broad" or trolley marked "North Newark" to Halleck Street.
THE OSBORNE COMPANY,
759-771 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, START 1918 WITH OPPORTUNITY.
Write us confidentially your experience if you have sold goods by jobber. We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to confident workers who produce steadily; exceptional managership vacant. Box 74 D, Wall St. Post Office.

SALESMEN.—We want two experienced and sober salesmen of good appearance and health to represent us in exhibit work; business; initiative and ability to organize requisite; the work is exceptionally high grade and its earnings large; drawing account and liberal commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 42d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—WANTED: CAPABLE MEN TO CARRY A STRONG, POPULAR PRICED LINE OF LADIES' SUITS AND COATS THROUGH MIDDLE WEST, NEW YORK STATE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW ENGLAND STATES ON A COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. E. SILVERBLATT, 45 WEST 25TH.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturer putting out sensational seller with a natural imaginative appeal, has opening for Class A salesman who has experience; for the last 4 years has been in the sale of exclusive territorial agencies; drawing account and commission basis; top-notchers only need apply. Wellaphone, Inc., 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States; regardless of previous lines sold, we offer men of integrity and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. G. L., 50 Times.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education, at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education required; must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis with drawing account. J. J. 62 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies' junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 23 Times.

SALESMEN for full line of motor trucks, all sizes, light and heavy duty; attractive prices and time payment; liberal commission; only high-class men of good habits and diligent workers wanted. Eclipse Motors Corp., 31C West 47th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies' junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN.—Connecticut manufacturer of shipping room supplies looking for first-class salesman who can show selling record; commission with drawing account; state where can be reached by telephone. Z 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Book, insurance, subscription, experienced; quantity business; new field; local and Southern; $5-$25 daily commission; neat appearance. Call after 9 P. M., Room 400, 17 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several high-grade truck salesmen, capable of earning $5,000 or more a year; wonderful opportunity for right man; commission basis. Call at 1,845 Broadway. See Mr. Valpey.

SALESMEN.—Lawyers or law students to sell to lawyers a proposition that appeals to them; commission. Legal Record Service, 120 West 42d St.

SALESMAN—Must have experience in cotton piece goods and manufacturing trade in Newark; salary or commission. Address Box 63, Room 259, Cable Building.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED DRESSES.
Western resident preferred; big proposition by leading concern; attractive commission. M 9 Times.

SALESMEN hustlers; advertising solicitors can earn $50 to $100 a week commission. Apply Mr. Pitel, 44 East 23d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN wanted, with plenty of pep, to sell popular-priced trucks; commission basis. Apply 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a timely children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 85 Times.

SALESMAN experienced in hosiery line, also neckwear; good opportunity; salary or commission. M 36 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; liberal commission. Gas-Ho-Lene Mfg. Co., 434 Canal St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts or obligations incurred by my wife, Sadie Wechsler. ISAAC WECHSLER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT
for cloak and suit house; experience in this or similar line necessary; state house worked for and salary expected. M 45 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGIST AND DRY LINE AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED AND SALARY. WRITE C. S., Box 145, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man for responsible position; acquainted with city routes; give age, experience and salary. Write R. P., Box 216, 1,364 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, (export,) wanted to take full charge of shipments. Apply A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

SHIPPING ROOM ASSISTANT; light work; will consider man not over 50 years. Apply 104 East 41st St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced; also first-class beginners; splendid opportunity. Full particulars, stating salary desired at start. Stenographic, 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with knowledge of office work; excellent opportunity for advancement; good salary to start. James M. Rhodes & Co., 142 William St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Brooks Uniform Company, 141 West 36th.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE A PURCHASE LEDGER BOOKKEEPER ACCUSTOMED TO DEPARTMENT STORE WORK. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.

STOCK CLERK and indoor salesman in men's furnishing department of wholesale house; must have experience in the wholesale line; not required to work Saturdays. Address, giving age, experience, references and salary expected, L 307 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Want a man on straight commission, no advance, to dispose of $10,000 stock in a high grade Newark, N. J., manufacturing company; big commission for quick action. F. Ex., Box 227, Ramsey, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT.—We have an opening for a Superintendent of our service and assembling station; must be a man over 40 years of age, not experienced in handling mechanics, parts department, assembling and delivering of trucks; no one without experience along these lines need apply; reply to Graham Brothers Sales Co., 1,899 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for transformer factory, must be practical and experienced in building and assembling power transformers. Apply, stating experience, reference, and salary required, to Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Canada.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably recent graduate in mechanical engineering, for computation work; state age and education; must have first class reference. E 110 Times.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 225 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Accurate, speedy typist on Underwood No. 5 billing machine; state experience, reference, and salary. Stationers, D 295 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young man, anxious to advance and learn selling. E 108 Times.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY. DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 322 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAN who understands tending to boiler. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 40 Ferry St.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $4-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance in our engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN with previous experience in a fire insurance company for temporary position in prominent fire insurance company which, if satisfactory, may lead to a permanent position. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, V 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established uptown storage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid to tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 356, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN to make deliveries with motor cycle side van; permanent position to experienced, conscientious, careful driver; references required. Herrmann, 12 East 46th.

YOUNG MAN, as assistant to N. Y. sales manager; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. V 249 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, industrious, with good color vision and clear intelligence, can gain quick promotion and learn exact match specialty dyeing; salary. Color, W 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN to solicit advertising; permanent position for aggressive hustler; salary. Phone Madison Square 2121.

YOUNG MAN (16-17) for detail office work with large wholesale dry goods concern. L 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19, to learn knit goods business; will be trained for salesman. N 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN about 16 for general office and outside messenger work. John Duncan's Sons, 241 West 8t.

YOUNG MAN wanted; good opening, steady work. Sydenham Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

Employment Agencies.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.

WE HAVE CALLS FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF THE FOLLOWING:

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN	$40-50
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN	$25-40
DESIGNERS ON JIGS & FIXTURES	$50 UP
TRACERS	$20

ALSO

CHIEF DRAFTSMEN	$75-150
MACHINE TOOL SALESMEN	$5,000-10,000
THREE TYPISTS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK	$25-30

In addition to the above we can place immediately at various salaries a large number of

STENOGRAPHERS & CLERKS.

CREDIT MAN, (export experience, knowledge of Spanish,) $1,800-$2,000.
EXPORT MAN, (assistant to department manager) chemical company, salary commensurate to ability.
MINING DRAFTSMAN, (smelter experience,) $2,000 upward.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (university student preferred, for accountant's office,) $15-$20.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, $12-$15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, college man preferred; exceptional opportunity; good salary. STENOGRAPHERS, out of town, $1,500; others, $1,080 up.
BOOKKEEPERS, bank, $900-$1,300.
CORRESPONDENTS, several, $1,000-$1,500.
TYPISTS, $15 up. CLERKS, $14-$21.
TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING, experienced help wanted; shop foreman, knee pants, $40; shipping clerk, $25; head clothing examiner, $25; shop foreman, uniforms, $40; piece goods clerk, $20. T. B. Wallace Agency, 1 Union Square.

SALESMAN, expd. electrical supplies, $1,200-$2,500; Bookkeepers (7,) $25 and $28; Cashier, $25; Stenographers, (6,) $12-$20; Typists, $14-$20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. X. Gossin Agency, 200 Broadway. Register free. Draftsmen, tracers, accountants, stenographers, employment manager, law clerks, clerk, boys.

COST ACCOUNTANT, $2,000; purchasing agent, $30; bookkeeper, (export,) $30; 8 bookkeepers, $20; 3 typists, $15. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Education Notes.

Acting City Supt. Strusbenmiller has submitted a report for the year ended June 30, 1917, on the parental school, the truant schools, and the probationary schools.

The resignation of Dr. Samuel K. Bremner, physician to examine applicants for teachers' licenses, has been accepted.

The Principal and Assistant to Principal of the School for the Deaf have been permitted to be absent from duty, without loss of pay and without expense to the Board of Education, for the purpose of visiting schools for the deaf in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Fanny P. Hansford, an elementary school teacher, for war service.

A substitute teacher has been assigned to the office of the Director of Sewing to the end of the current year to assist in the work occasioned by the increased Red Cross activities.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the following increases in salaries of teachers to go into effect next month: Kindergarten to 8B, $830 for the first three years, in place of $720, and $900 for the fourth and fifth years, in place of $780 and $840 respectively of the present law and higher, $940 a year, instead of $869; ungraded classes, $940 for the first three years, with a bonus of $100; additional teachers, (clerks,) $3.50 a day for the first three years and $4 a day thereafter; shopwork teachers, initial salary raised from $900 to $1,000, and the maximum increase from $1,000 to $1,100; substitutes, $5 a day instead of $4; teachers of vocational or trade subjects in boys' classes in elementary schools, a maximum of $2,200 in the eleventh year, instead of $2,000 in the ninth year.

The Civil Service.

City.

There are fifteen applicants for Inspector, Water Supply Board, Grade 2.

Ninety-one persons have applied for laboratory assistant.

A list has been ordered for cleaner, Education Department, Richmond.

The request of the Water Supply Board for approval of the promotion of Michael Brady for assistant foreman at $1,188 a year to foreman at $1,200 a year, has been denied by the commission.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 26 an examination for Automobile Inspector, Motor Cycle Inspector and Inspector of Motor Transportation, for men only. Vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps, Chicago, Ill., and in automobile and motor cycle factories throughout the United States will be filled from this examination. The entrance salary will range from $75 to $100 a month, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he may be assigned. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

EARN $3,000 to $15,000 YEARLY
as Druggist Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $100 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022 45 West 34th St.
'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,521 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Business Opportunity.—Young man, desiring to join the colors, desires to sell business; good for $30,000 a year; no liabilities; company incorporated in the year of 1911 for $100,000; will accept any fair offer. Write for appointment, 1,046 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Well-established high-class novelty and stationery shop, film developing and framing, fine location, Washington Heights; will sell cheap on account of other business; good opportunity; $2,000. F. Kaindel, 601 West 180th St.

GERMAN SILVER.
8,000 pounds, 10 per cent. nickel, 21 gauge, 3 inches wide, two numbers hard, prompt delivery, special price, spot cash. G 296 Times Downtown.

Extraordinary opportunity offered right person with $4,000-$12,000 to share in business whose product is a commodity of utmost necessity to Government; normal demand far exceeds supply. V 244 Times Downtown.

First-class restaurant; fully licensed; lively neighborhood; must sell owing to owner's ill health; will sell at sacrifice; very good opportunity; answer by letter, Samuel Lesser, 141 Broadway.

Mail-order, silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 10,000 names small-town women; $50. "T." Box 36, Station F, New York.

CAPITAL WANTED.—Manufacture staple food product; war shortage; will stand strict investigation; investor may serve on Board Directors. T 336 Times Downtown.

Owner large parlor floor, 5th Av. and 49th St., prepared finance first-class furrier, dressmaker, &c.; renting same; give full details first letter. O 46 Times.

Investment of $1,500 will bring you 6 per cent. on exceptional security. E. Kessler, attorney, 46 Cedar St.

Wanted—Party with few thousand dollars in manufacturing business. V 105 Times.

FOR SALE.

Excellent bargain in scarfs, muffs, and sets, $15 up; caracul coats, with skunk collar and cuffs, $35 and up; ladies' Jap mink coats, $57.50 and up; men's fur-lined coats, $22.50 and up; automobile robes, $25 and up; automobile coats, $14.50 and up; everything in the fur-lined; orders taken and attended to promptly; remodeling and repairing; money refunded if not satisfactory.
J. MEISTER,
23 EAST 8TH ST.
COR. UNIVERSITY PL. STUYVE. 2071.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments; open evenings.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Desks, partitions, adding machine, motors, blower jeans, buttonhole machine, other machines very cheap. Standard Tailoring Co., 62 West 14th St.

SLIGHTLY USED Hardman auto tone player piano; $500, which includes mahogany bench and 40 rolls. D 277 Times Downtown.

SHOWROOM, PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL, ALMOST NEW. WEBSTER AARON & CO., 1 EAST 43RD ST.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records. 20 W. 92d.

Plant, 36 machines, ready to work for dresses, skirts, waists; complete equipment; no dealers. Chelsea 2741, 66 West 13th.

Cutting machine, slightly used; Universal. Call after 3 P. M., 4th floor, 13 West 24th St.

Dictating machine, also transcriber and record shaving machines; used but very little; a bargain for cash. 8th floor, 243 West 17th St.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and mirrors. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

PLAYER PIANO, cost $700, sell for $460 cash; good as new; several rolls included. E 92 Times.

Willow Furniture.—Knitting chairs; 209 useful pieces; factory clearance sale. 220 East 42d St.

Large four-fold ornamental screen from boudoir Marie Antoinette. Miller, 170 E. 61st.

Typewriters.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. FACTORY GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 73 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2317. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
3 months, $5; non-visibles,
6 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4723.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Addressograph machine wanted, Model F 5, preferably, also outfit. M 44 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

McMahon, 1st Lt. B. J., previous orders revoked, to Rockefeller Inst. for Inst.
Ray, 1st Lt. H., to Camp McClellan.
Kirk, 1st Lt. G. E., hon. discharged.
Getzy, Maj. S. E., to Yonkers, to mobilize hosp. unit S.
Timmers, 1st Lt. G. W., and Tinkess, 1st Lt. A. L., to Watertown Arsenal.
Cooley, Capt. E. L., to Camp Shelby.
Barr, 1st Lt. R. S., to Dallas, to enlist affiliated personnel of Hosp. Unit V.
Selle-ath, 1st Lt. I. F., to Philadelphia for inst.
Dobson, 1st Lt. W. B.; Gray, 1st Lt. G. M.; Hamilton, 1st Lt. C. L., and Jonas, 1st Lt. A. F., will report to Governors of their States as medical advisers.
Campbell, 1st Lt. E. O., to Camp Kearny.
Clancy, Capt. W. F., to Camp Greene.
Bell, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Sevier.
Moure, 1st Lt. H. Mcl., previous orders revoked.
Slater, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Lewis.
Geary, 1st Lt. H. C., and Adel, Capt. E. E., hon. discharged.
Crook, 1st Lt. R. C., detailed, in addition to present duties, to render medical attention when required to the civil employes at Omaha.
Dales, 1st Lt. M. P., previous orders revoked; to Camp Pike.
Melnet, 1st Lt. V. S., to Camp Beauregard.
Lyle, 1st Lt. J. D., hon. discharged.
Magruder, 1st Lt. L. F., to Camp Wadsworth.
Fyench, 1st Lt. E. H., to Hoboken.
West, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Johnston.
Hobby, Capt. E. E., to Harvard Med. School for inst.
Davis, 1st Lt. R. H., to New York for inst.
Keenan, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Sheridan.

Following to Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit C.:

Lambert, Capt. S. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Betts, A.	Whittaker, F. J.
Knox, J. F.	Harshlin, R. D.
O'Shea, W. M.	Newell, R. L.
Hose, F.	Pennock, W. J.
Sprowl, F. G.	

Doriand, Capt. W. S. N., to Ft. McPherson.
Barker, Capt. O. G., to Camp McClellan.
Mayer, Capt. L. L., to Camp Gordon.
Creal, Capt. W. B., to Camp Cody.
Daniels, 1st Lt. R. M., to Camp Beauregard.
Massey, 1st Lt. E. E., and McLean, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Bowie.
Levy, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Travis to examine command for tuberculosis.
Mish, 1st Lt. S. C., hon. discharged.

Following to Ft. McPherson for duty with Hosp. Unit G:

CAPTAINS.

Hower, A. J.	Bruce, J. D.
Whinery, J. B.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Currier, F. P., Jr.	McNabb, A. A.
Revey, L. E.	Snapp, C. P.
Wells, S. M., Jr.	

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit G:

Van Duyn, Maj. E. S.

CAPTAINS.

Britten, G. S.	Macdiarmer, H. A.
Coon, C. A.	Irish, J. H.
Alsever, W. D.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barney, C. O.	Cain, M. A.
Doust, H. B.	Meyers, A. D.
Muns, W. E.	Sweet, E. V.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit G:

Smith, Maj. R. R.
Campbell, Capt. A. M.
Hodgon, 1st Lt. J. C.
Clement, 1st Lt. B. F., hon. discharged.
Hesner, 1st Lt. G. E., to Camp Bowie, to examine the command for mental and nervous diseases.
Sisk, 1st Lt. J., to Army Med. School.
Ginsburg, 1st Lt. G., previous orders revoked.
Kellam, 1st Lt. C. D., to Ft. McPherson.
Pearson, 1st Lt. W. W., previous orders revoked.
Judd, Maj. E. S., to Rochester, Minn., as director of a course of intensive inst. in anaesthesia and surgery at the Mayo Clinic.
Brown, 1st Lt. E. E., to duty with Hosp. Train No. 22, at Camp Greenleaf.

Following to New York for inst.:

Stebbins, Capt. E. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coch, V. W.	Parsons, A. L.
Cutler, I. H.	Pollock, H. O.
Hurwitz, H. M.	

John, Capt. A. L., to Little Rock to enlist enlisted personnel of Hosp. Unit T.
Bearman, Capt. W. F., to Camp Lewis, to examine command in his specialty.
Southby, Capt. C. T., to Cincinnati to enlist enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. No. 26.
Woodruff, 1st Lt. W. S., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1, New York.
Small, 1st Lt. J. C., to Army Med. School.
Meisenbach, Capt. R. O., to Camp Lee.
Lyman, Capt. F. R., to Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit B.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit B:

CAPTAINS.

Lyman, F. R.	Titus, H. W.
Peck, G. A.	Vogler, W. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beck, A. J.	Fitzgerald, P. B.
Burwell, E. L.	Smith, E. I.
Dekiya, C. C.	

Gruver, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Sevier, with 30th Div.
Graves, Capt. S. H., to Camp Greene.
Lyon, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Sheridan.
Bates, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Travis.
Coiten, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Logan.
Coulson, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Sevier.
Young, 1st Lt. D. D., to Camp Beauregard.
Kutch, 1st Lt. M. H., to Camp Pike.
Mas 1st Lt. J. P., to Camp Doniphan.
Neer, 1st Lt. I. E., to Camp Beauregard.
Newquist, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Cody.
Newson, 1st Lt. E. T., to Camp

TWO SOLDIER VOTES ELECT MAYOR FISKE

Republican Opponent Will Make Contest, Claiming a Majority of Four in Mt. Vernon.

ABSENT CITIZENS DECIDE

In Cohoes Also the Original Result Is Changed by Men in Trenches, Camps, and at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—After the canvass of the soldier vote today it was announced that Mayor Edwin Fiske had been re-elected by a majority of two. Dr. Edward T. Brush, his Republican opponent, will make a contest in the courts, claiming a majority of four.

There was a question as to the vote of a soldier in the Fifth Ward, and as friends of Mayor Fiske went before Justice Keogh at New Rochelle to determine whether the vote should be counted. The Justice directed that the ballot be added. It was cast by a man named Hempy, who is now in the trenches in France.

"I think I will win by at least two votes," said Mayor Fiske. "The late soldier returns show it. I expect more soldier votes in my name to be cast by men who are now in the French trenches."

Dr. Brush, the Republican nominee, said: "I can see no result but one, and that is that I have been elected as Mayor."

At a late hour tonight the vote in Mount Vernon stood on an even basis, with Brush claiming his election by 4, and Fiske his re-election by 2 majority. On the face of the city returns Dr. Brush carried Mount Vernon by 58 majority, but the vote of the soldiers and sailors in cantonments and trenches and on battleships and training ships was largely in favor of Mayor Fiske.

Dr. Brush says there were a number of protested ballots which may change the whole result. The votes of the soldiers made little difference in the result of the final decision of candidates for office outside of Mount Vernon.

In White Plains the vote of Mayor F. M. Thompson, Democrat, was increased to 170 majority.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Today's canvass of the soldier vote resulted in the election of Michael J. Foley, Democrat, as Mayor of Cohoes by a majority of 29. Before the soldier ballots had been counted, James S. Calkins, Republican, the present incumbent, had led by a majority of 27. There were no other important changes in Albany County.

EARNED $5,000, SULZER SAYS

Tells District Attorney Fusion Managers Got Value in Full.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer, testifying in the investigation of the Fusion campaign fund, told Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday that the $5,000 paid to him by the Fusion managers was compensation for speeches in support of Mayor Mitchel's candidacy. Mr. Sulzer said yesterday that none of this money was given to him for the hiring of halls or for any other campaign expenses.

In the beginning of the hearing before Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday Mr. Sulzer estimated his disbursements as a Mitchel campaigner at about $3,000. These disbursements covered the printing and distribution of literature, the hiring of halls, and other incidentals. When asked to give a more itemized account of his expenses, Mr. Sulzer could not account for more than $750, which caused him to retract his original estimate and dismiss the subject with a statement that he could not say how much he had really spent because he kept no record of his disbursements.

Asked how he had come to receive the $5,000, Mr. Sulzer said:

"In the first place, I never asked Senator Newcomb for any money for my services. Mr. Childs asked me at the beginning of the campaign for my advice regarding its conduct, which I gave him. He asked me how much it would cost to run a campaign such as I mapped out, about organizing election districts throughout the City of New York, holding meetings, advertising these meetings, having speakers address these meetings, and giving out posters and circulars, and things of that kind.

"I told him roughly in my opinion that kind of work would cost in the neighborhood of $20,000. He said that these recommendations would be taken under consideration by the committee. Subsequently, Senator Newcomb sent for me. He said the committee was doing that kind of work through their agents, and didn't want me to do any of that kind. He wanted me to make speeches in the campaign, and for that he was authorized to give me $5,000."

Mr. Sulzer said he was paid the money in three installments. He said he asked Senator Newcomb about expense, and was referred to Mr. Childs.

"When I spoke to Mr. Childs, however," said Mr. Sulzer, "he told me there had been a large deficit; that he was out considerable money, and that I would have to pay the expenses myself."

Asked by Mr. Kilroe to explain his statement about $3,000 for disbursements, Mr. Sulzer replied that he had presented such an estimate to Mr. Childs.

"You told me at the beginning of the interview," said Mr. Kilroe, "that they owed you $5,000."

"They owe me nothing," Mr. Sulzer replied.

Although at the beginning you said they owed you $3,000."

"Well, I am out of it."

Mr. Sulzer denied that he had promised Mr. Unton that he would deliver the east side vote to Mitchel. He had not received a cent, he said, for any of the articles published by him attacking Tammany Hall.

"I make it a rule," he said, "never to ask for any pay for anything I write of a political character or for anything I do of a political nature, and I did not ask the Fusion Committee for a dollar directly or indirectly for any speeches. Mr. Newcomb volunteered the money, and, in view of the amount they had and the way they were disbursing it, I saw no personal objection in taking $5,000 for my services, and I made good. And if they had followed my advice regarding the conduct of the campaign the result would have been different."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday evening, small brooch, circle of small diamonds, pearls, sapphires alternating, at or between Conan and Harris Theatre and Biltmore or taxicab; reward. D 290 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Large envelope, with owner's name on outside, containing bracelet and papers, Saturday morning, Dec. 15, on Madison Av., between 56th and 69th Sts.; $10 reward, 178 East 70th.

LOST.—On 5th Av. or stores, between 34th and 39th Sts., bag containing money, watch, and keepsakes. Return watch and keepsakes to 8 West 40th St., Room 311. No quotations asked.

LOST.—Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at Biltmore, 44th St. Theatre, or Reisenweber's, brooch (pearls and diamonds, blue and red enamel); liberal reward. Finder please phone 3438 Plaza.

LOST.—Lady's small gold wrist watch; monogram on back; full name inside case; reward by owner, Marietta Marlow, Douglaston, L. I. Telephone Hanover 6136 or Bayside 2364.

LOST. — Leather billfolder, William B. Palmer, Jr., F. A. R. C.; $40 currency, express checks, United States Government checks, personal identity cards; reward. J. T. Mengel, Biltmore Hotel, Room 2038.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Saturday morning, between Kelly St. and Prospect Av., Station or in subway; reward. Link's Hardware Store, 932 Longwood Av., Bronx.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Macy's, Monday afternoon, black purse containing platinum bracelet, currency, Bonwit Teller bill, Red Cross card; reward. Phone Miss Catlin, Columbus 3125.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold-cased watch, small guard chain attached, Sunday night, between 56th St. and 44th St. Theatres. Miss Beaumont, Hotel Grenoble. Reward $5.

LOST.—Pink pearl diamond earring, Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 38th, to Park Av. Please return to J. Digby Maitland, 101 Park Av.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, Long Island R. R. train, brown pocketbook containing about $15, gold vanity box, keys, &c.; liberal reward. M 29 Times.

LOST.—$100 reward, between 77th St. and 5th Av. and 71st Regiment Armory, diamond bar pin set with colored stones. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av. Circle 3661.

LOST.—On 6th Av. "L," small purse, containing gold beads, marked "Eulalia Rodriguez." Reward if returned to Hotel Woodward, city.

LOST.—Small black pocketbook containing sum of money, between Fulton St., New York subway station, and Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City. Rector 7096.

LOST.—Monday, seal muff, in neighborhood Broadway between 86th and 90th Sts.; substantial reward without questions. Mrs. J. Simon, 340 West 86th St.

LOST.—Raccoon neckpiece, Saturday afternoon, between Iceland and 59 West 44th St. Reward if returned to Hotel Algonquin.

LOST.—2 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 83d and 113th Sts.; reward. Brous, 601 West 113th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 6231.

LOST.—Gold watch bracelet, shopping, 58th to 49th St., 5th Av., Sherry's; reward. Sichel, 605 West 112th St.

LOST.—Black fur scarf, taxicab, 44th St. Theatre to 741 Madison Av.; reward. Hilton, 741 Madison Av.

LOST.—Camera, downtown 9th Av. "L," 6 A. M., Saturday. Reward if returned to Home Food Co., 141 Fulton St.

LOST.—Near Grand Central Station, pearl scarf pin; ample reward. Cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Gray velvet bag, gold chased rim, containing money; reward. Z 341 Times Annex.

LOST.—Knitting bag, Monday night, Broadway car. Oppenheim, 605 West 115th St.

$250 REWARD

return platinum diamond ring, lotus leaf design on shank, lost Dec. 14, between East 86th St. and West 88th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

$100 REWARD for large heart-shaped diamond locket lost in Pennsylvania Station 11:30 P. M., Dec. 16. Return to Mrs. G. Batchelor, 50 West 9th.

$25 REWARD for return of suitcase lost from wagon, Broadway and West 71st St., on night of Dec. 17; no questions asked. C. H. Osgood, 1,354 Broadway.

Found.

FOUND, Monday, purse with contents; describe in detail for identification. W 125 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White collie, with large black spots on both sides, last Thursday night's blinding snowstorm. Finder please return to 410 West 118th St., basement, and receive reward, or call 5570 Morningside.

LOST.—At 86th and Riverside Drive, black Scottish terrier; no collar; answers to name "Caesar"; reward. Cohen, 258 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 226 West 86th St.; substantial reward to finder; Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in Greenwich Village, bull terrier dog; long tail, white tip; collar marked "Wald." Return L. D. Wald, 265 Henry St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Broadway, between 147th and 150th Sts., noon, 18th, black Pomeranian; liberal reward if returned. Matheson, 548 West 147th St.

LOST.—On Monday, in 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Aberdeen terrier; answers to name "Abie." Return to 13 West 49th St. Reward.

LOST.—Gray Persian kitten, strayed from 785 West End Av., Sunday, Dec. 16; reward.

LOST.—Collie dog, Dec. 12; $10 reward. Dr. Bevan, Main 3.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
42 WEST 57TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.

Monday, Wednesday, Saturday } Chicken Dinner
Dinner served Christmas and New Year's from 1 to 7 P. M., $1.00. (606 Murray Hill.)

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.

THE MAYFLOWER
Twenty-five West Fifty-fifth Street.
Breakfast. Luncheon. Dinner.
Sunday Afternoon Tea with Waffles.
Sunday Dinner served 1 to 3 and 6 to 8.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 43 E. 35th St. Upp. Altman's
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL LUNCHEON AND TEA RESTAURANT
THE BROWN BETTY 22 FULTON ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Unique Assortment of Sweet Cakes & Pastry. Luncheon, dinner and supper a hearty welcome at Sunday dinner.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 44th St. Home-made strawberry shortcake and waffles.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Quaint Tea Room in New York.
Club or a la Carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 39th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30, $1.00. Tea a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 185 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner, With Chicken, 85c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 39th St.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order; 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 29 Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

58 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE Heats warmth Where all are welcome. and coziness.
To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The Charm of 51 West 10th St.
OLD CHELSEA with Savoury Southern Cooking. OPEN SUNDAYS Dinners, 75c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 25c; Luncheon 35c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

The OAK ROOM 56 East 57th St. New York City.
Special Beefsteak Dinner To-Day.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 8 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN 318 West 57th St. West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

TO-NIGHT At 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1710.) Luncheon 75c.
A careful, selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

THE PIROUETTE 8 East 49th Street. Between Madison & 5th Avs.
Luncheon, 35-40c. Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 65c.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. (Near Fifth Ave.)
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HYLAN URGES FIXING OF CITY FOOD PRICES

Asks Senator Wagner to Introduce Legislation Amending Food Control Act.

WILL REACH PROFITEERS

Federal Board to Transfer Powers to State Which Will Affect Retailers—Aldermen Upset Moskowitz.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is anxious to have the State Food Control Commission vested with powers to fix prices on necessaries of life, and to have municipalities throughout the State empowered to buy and sell food and fuel without first obtaining permission from the Food Control Commission. In a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, which was made public last night, the Mayor-elect urges him to introduce legislation with a view to having the Food Control act amended in these respects.

Here is Judge Hylan's letter:

Dec. 14, 1917.

My Dear Senator Wagner: The most serious question that now confronts the people of New York City is the tremendous rise in the price of the necessaries of life. The poor people of New York are suffering as a result of these excessive prices, while the selfish interests are taking advantage of the present prices to exact even a greater profit than in normal times from the consumers. These selfish interests must be curbed by the Government, and our people must be relieved as much as possible of the hardships they are compelled to experience because of these unscrupulous war profiteers.

Our people are willing to make any sacrifice or experience any hardship, however great, for our country, but they should not be asked to smell the purse of these manipulators, who are so lacking in patriotism as to seek profit for themselves out of this world struggle for democracy into which we have entered.

To me it appears there is only one way these selfish interests can be curbed and some relief brought to our people, and that is by empowering the State Food Commission to fix the price of the necessaries of life.

I understand you offered legislation last year which if enacted would have given the State the power to fix these prices. I hope you will again introduce this proposed legislation. I believe, with the experience before us, since the Legislature last met, there will be a ready response by my representatives to enact this necessary legislation. I believe the present law should also be amended so as to give each municipality in the State the power to buy and sell these necessaries of life, to relieve the sufferings of our people whenever such an emergency should arise. Such power should not be exercised by our municipality unless the consent thereof is obtained from the State Food Commission.

It seems to me that the local Board of Estimate and Apportionment is in a better position to determine when an emergency exists in our city than the State Food Commission.

If there is any way that I, as Mayor of New York, can be of assistance in the passage of such legislation, please command me. Yours very truly, JOHN F. HYLAN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday refused to give Henry Moskowitz, as City Commissioner of Markets, the power to buy and sell milk for the public, and designated the Health Commissioner as the city's milk agent. The Commissioner appeared before the board to urge that his department be empowered to supply milk. The Department of Markets had sought power to purchase, store, and sell fuel, food, and milk. The matter was referred to the General Welfare Committee, of which Alderman Harry Robitzek is Chairman. The original resolution which was referred to the committee was drawn up to give power to the Commissioner of Markets. The substitute that the committee reported back to the Aldermen yesterday was the same as the original except that the Commissioner of Health had been substituted for the Commissioner of Markets.

Although the resolution adopted gives the Commissioner of Health power to buy and sell milk, it does not mention any sum of money to be used.

There were about forty settlement workers present, and Mrs. V. G. Sinkhovitch of Greenwich House voiced their indignation. The women, she predicted, would bitterly resent the action of the Aldermen.

The Federal Food Board has found a way to deal with the retailers who overcharge, it was announced yesterday. The board will send cases of overcharging to the State Food Commission, and after that body approves them they will be published and will automatically have the effect of a statute.

P. Q. Foy, price expert for the board, said that the trade was having difficulty in locating the 3,000,000 pounds of turkeys the Government said was in the warehouses.

COMPLAIN OF SUGAR COST.

Restaurant Men Tell Moskowitz They Are Paying Excessive Prices.

Restaurant keepers of New York City yesterday complained to Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, that they were paying excessive prices for sugar. Members of the New York Association of Restaurant Keepers said that they were being overcharged by men who buy the sugar from jobbers, and that these dealers resell it at prices that range from 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Speakers at a meeting last night, at which Commissioner Moskowitz attended, said the sugar scarcity would be relieved if there were a more just distribution of the product. They asserted that when they applied to the jobbers for sugar they were told there was none on sale. Soon after, they said, sugar was offered to these dealers by men who explained that they were not jobbers' agents and asserted the transaction was a personal one. The price asked, it was charged, was in excess of that allowed by the Federal Sugar Committee.

Commissioner Moskowitz recalled that several weeks ago he told the American Refiners' Committee that complaints of overcharging were being made. In reply the committee sent to the various jobbers and dealers a letter stating that the Government regulations as to price must be observed or their supplies would be shut off. Apparently, he said, this warning was not heeded.

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TAMMANY PRESENTS 30 NAMES TO HYLAN

Majority Suggested for Appointment Found Satisfactory, but No Decision Reached.

Judge Hylan said last night that he had no statement to make regarding his talk with Governor Whitman on Monday. Nor did he make any comment on the lengthy and exhaustive reply sent him by Controller Prendergast in response to his recent request for a survey of the status of city finances as of Dec. 31.

It was learned yesterday that Tammany Hall and the other borough organizations of the Democratic Party had submitted to Judge Hylan some thirty names for consideration in connection with forthcoming appointments within the gift of the Mayor-elect. Tammany leader Murphy, when he made his second visit to Judge Hylan at the latter's headquarters last week, went over the names with the Mayor-elect, who, it was stated on good authority, found a majority of the candidates suggested satisfactory. Up to a late hour last night, however, no decision had been reached by Judge Hylan in reference to any of the appointments he will be called upon to make immediately after taking office.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black was a caller at the Hylan headquarters yesterday. It is reported that Mr. Black, who, until recently, was Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, is being considered for the post of Corporation Counsel. Former Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, who was Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee, is a candidate for this place also.

James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, also called on Judge Hylan yesterday.

"It was a purely personal visit," said Mr. Gerard when he emerged from Judge Hylan's private office. "I am about the only man in New York City who is not looking for a job under the Hylan administration."

It was suggested that Mr. Gerard had called to urge the appointment of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy for Police Commissioner. Mr. McCarthy was the attendant of Mr. Gerard when he was a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, had a two-hour conference with Judge Hylan at his headquarters yesterday. Sheriff Smith declined to discuss the object of his visit, but reports that Judge Hylan and Tammany leader Murphy were at odds, which were circulated after the Sheriff had called were not credited by the well informed.

WANTS MAIL TUBE RETAINED

President of Aldermen Protests Against Plan to Abolish Service.

At a meeting of the Aldermen yesterday President Frank L. Dowling introduced a resolution against the proposed abolishment of the pneumatic mail tube service in the city as recommended by the Postmaster General. The resolution read in part that it was "the sense of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York that the pneumatic mail service now existing in this city is not only indispensable to the prompt and uninterrupted movement of letter mail, but is also desirable as a means of lessening traffic congestion, and that the abolition of that service would be seriously detrimental to the residents of this city, especially to the business interests."

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the Representatives in Congress from this city, as well as to President Wilson and the Postmaster General.

TAPS
A Gentle, Thoroughly Efficient and Prompt Intestinal Relief
TRY A BOX—ALL DRUGGISTS

CANADIANS TRUST QUEBEC'S LOYALTY

Province Will Accept Mandate on Conscription, the Authorities Say.

BORDEN'S LEAD IS NOW 44

Three Districts Not Yet Reported—Premier Says Vote Was a Test of Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—With the smoke of the election clearing away and the Union Government firmly established with the full strength of the nation behind it, the administrators of the Military Service act and the military authorities today are settling down to finish their task of selecting and training for overseas the fighting power of Canada, confident that those who opposed conscription at the polls will loyally abide by the verdict of the ballot.

At no time has there been any real question of the success of the act or of the fundamental loyalty of the people, authorities say. At the registrar's office it was predicted that the people in Quebec would accept the verdict of the country, and that the administration of the act would proceed as in the past.

C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Conservative adherent of Sir Robert Borden, in commenting on the election today declared that the people of Canada as a whole could best serve their country by showing themselves to be generous and conciliatory toward the minority in the moment of victory.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—A majority of 44 for the Unionist government, with a possibility of more when the soldier vote is counted, is indicated by the latest returns from the elections of yesterday. Returns from Alberta show Laurier candidates leading in three constituencies, but it is predicted that the soldier vote may change the result. The Unionists won the other districts in that Province.

Following is the summary by Provinces:

Province.	Union-ists.	Oppo-sition.
Ontario	71	11
Quebec	3	62
Nova Scotia	5	9
New Brunswick	7	4
Manitoba	12	1
British Columbia	12	0
Saskatchewan	16	0
Alberta	9	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Totals	136	92

Deferred elections, 4; districts in doubt.

Sir Robert has sent the following cablegram to Premier Hughes of Australia:

"In yesterday's election the enforcement of compulsory military service to sustain Canada's effort in the war and to provide adequate reinforcements for the Canadian army corps was directly in issue. The Government has been sustained by a majority of at least fifty, which probably will be increased to sixty by the soldiers' vote. The democracy of Canada has magnificently sustained the highest test of its courage, vision, and endurance. Canada has watched Australia's magnificent effort with deepest admiration, and we send warmest wishes for every success in the splendid campaign now being carried on in your country to provide reinforcements for the heroic Australian forces, whose wonderful achievements in the cause of liberty and civilization have brought worldwide honor and distinction to your great Commonwealth."

Sir Robert, in a statement expressing his satisfaction at the result of the election, said that it "was a notable test of democracy."

"The Canadian people," he said, "after more than three years of heroic devotion and untold sacrifice, were called upon to say whether Canada's effort in the war should be maintained in the midst of the campaign the test of compulsory military service had to be applied. No severer trial of the courage, self-sacrifice, and endurance of a democracy was ever made.

"Constitutional writers of Central Europe had predicted during the last quarter of a century that under some such test democracy would fail. The Canadian democracy has given a triumphant refutation to every such prediction."

TO VOTE ON WAGE INCREASE

No Question of Strike Involved, Locomotive Firemen Are Told.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Seventy-five thousand locomotive firemen on all railroads in the United States tomorrow will vote on wage increases of 10 to 40 per cent. The increases were prepared today by committees of the trainmen's brotherhoods. Instructions to the firemen state that the vote "is not on the question of a strike."

Time and a half for all time over eight hours in all classes of railroad service is asked for all runs of less than one hundred miles except on passenger trains. On runs more than one hundred miles overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by twelve and a half. Time and a half is asked for all overtime.

All men in switching and hostling service would receive time and a half for time over eight hours, according to the demands. Firemen in switching service receive an average of $2.75 a day, according to the railroad men, and this increase to an average of $3.50 is asked.

SOLDIER VOTE GIVES HYLAN BIGGER LEAD

Continued from Page One.

Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Manhattan Districts, the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth in the Bronx, and the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth, Brooklyn districts.

Yesterday's results showed two changes in these districts. The Socialists lost an Alderman, in the Twentieth Aldermanic District of Manhattan. The Nov. 6 returns showed that Calman, Socialist, had defeated Delaney, Democrat, by 80 votes. Delaney fared better with the soldiers, with the result that yesterday's vote shows Delaney elected by a majority of 11. In the Nineteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, where Klingman, Democrat, received 2,508 votes on Nov. 6 and Weil, the Socialist candidate, the same number, Klingman obtained 70 soldier votes to 8 for Weil. Klingman being elected by a majority of 62.

To politicians one of the surprising features of the canvass was the refutation of their claim by the soldiers themselves that paster ballots were a necessary evil," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the Honest Ballot Association.

"Reports received early in the afternoon indicated that the number of paster ballots used by soldier voters was less than one-third of the total number of ballots cast. The inference is irresistible that soldier voters desire to vote according to their convictions, not by licking and sticking on the face of what is a perfectly intelligible printed ballot a hand-me-down paster ballot."

A curious feature of the returns on suffrage in some districts was that there were several ties. In the Sixth Election District of the First Assembly District the vote stood 2 yes, 2 no; in the Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District it went 6 yes, 6 no, and in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District it was 8 yes and 8 no.

ADVISES GERMAN ALLIANCE.

New President Would Maintain Organization for After-War Purposes.

In his first formal message to the members of the German-American National Alliance, the Rev. S. G. von Bosse of Wilmington, Del., recently elected President of the alliance to succeed Dr. C. J. Hexamer, after pointing out that the statutes of the alliance were fully in accord with this country's institutions, said, as quoted in the local German language press:

"In spite of all baiting, we shall not allow ourselves to be robbed of the belief that we, as sober citizens and conscious of our duty and true to our race, belong to the best in the nation. And just because of this it will be possible for us, after this war, to carry out our noble mission by helping heal the gaping wounds and trying to do away with misunderstandings on this side and the other.

"It is hardly possible to lay down a program today. During the period of the war we must simply try to maintain our alliance. Of course we shall have to undergo hard struggles in so doing, and in these we shall also be able to see what is to guide us in the future."

LOSES BLACK TOM SUIT.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Makes No Defense at Insurance Trial.

A verdict against the Lehigh Valley Railroad was given in Jersey City yesterday in the first suit to be tried for losses by the explosion at Black Tom on the night of July 30, 1916. The plaintiff was the New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Insurance Company, which sued to recover on 606 claims, aggregating $28,000. A motion for a nonsuit, made by Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, was denied by Judge Speer. The defense offered no testimony. It was agreed that the jury need not specify the sum due, if it reported a verdict for the plaintiff with no further recommendation. It is said an appeal probably will be taken. The case has been looked upon as a test of suits for claims estimated to aggregate $30,000,000.

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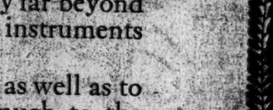

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